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ABSTRACT

This study determines major dimensions of social stratification for whites and blacks and explores the existence of distinct social classes. It is based on a survey conducted on 225 white and 206 black household heads in Toledo, Ohio, using a highly structured interview that included variables reflecting major theoretical dimensions of stratification, important indexes, and well established correlates. Eighteen first-order factors were found for whites and 18 for blacks. Five factors matched in the two samples: social status, residence, organization activity, political activity and efficacy, and main support's social status. Other important factors, unique to each sample were: for whites, self-employed and majority group membership, and for blacks, class consciousness and method variance. The present findings indicate that stratification is more complex than anticipated by current conceptualization, previous research, and existing indexes. (Author/AM)

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RESEARCH BULLETIN

DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION FOR WHITES AND BLACKS: THE TOLEDO STUDY

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Dimensions of Social Stratification for Whites and Blacks: The Toledo Study

Lawrence J. Stricker

Abstract

The aims of this study were (a) to determine the major dimensions of social stratification for whites as well as blacks and (b) to explore the existence of distinct social classes. A survey was conducted with 225 white and 206 black household heads in Toledo, Ohio, using a highly structured interview that included variables reflecting major theoretical dimensions of stratification, important indexes, and well established correlates. Eighteen first-order factors were found for whites and 19 for blacks. Five factors matched in the two samples: social status, residence, organization activity, political activity and efficacy, and main support's social status. Other important factors, unique to each sample, were: for whites, self-employed and majority group membership, and for blacks, class consciousness and method variance. The indexes, except for Own Education, did not consistently load the factors that they presumably tap. Second- and third-order factors were also obtained, but they were difficult to interpret. Two separate cluster analyses of individuals, based on their score profiles on social status variables, identified 37 and 47 clusters of white respondents, the largest cluster containing 13 people. (The cluster analyses were not done for blacks.) All in all, the present findings indicate that stratification is more complex than anticipated by current conceptualizations, previous research, and existing indexes. These results also point up the need for revising the theoretical formulations and using more appropriate measures of the salient dimensions.

Dimensions of Social Stratification for Whites and Blacks: The Toledo Study[1]

Social stratification has been an extraordinarily active area, both theoretically and empirically, in sociology since the 1930's. This interest has been shared in large measure with psychology, stimulated by the wide range of links observed between psychological and stratification variables.

Despite this activity, however, some fundamental questions still remain unanswered. One involves the dimensionality of stratification. Many conceptualizations of the underlying dimensions have been advanced. Univariate views include, among others, economic position (Marx, 1967; Marx & Engels, 1932), class consciousness (Centers, 1949), and social status (Warner & Lunt, 1941; Warner, Meeker, & Eells, 1949). And multivariate schemes range from sustenance and comfort, humor and diversion, and self-respect and ego expansion (Davis & Moore, 1945; Moore, 1963); to status, economic position, and power (Weber, 1946, 1947). Empirically, though, this field has focused predominantly on status, largely neglecting the other postulated dimensions. Concern with status is seen in most research efforts, such as Warner's (Warner & Low, 1947; Warner & Lunt, 1941, 1942; Warner & Srole, 1945) classic study of Yankee City, as well as in the majority of commonly used indexes of stratification, many of which grew out of these investigations (Gordon, 1958).

Several factor analyses (Artz, Curtis, Fairbank, & Jackson, 1971; Atherton, 1962; Kahl & Davis, 1955; Knupfer, 1946) are consistent with a multidimensional conception of stratification, even though these

studies were limited to existing indexes and related variables predominantly reflecting social status, thereby restricting the scope of the factors obtained. Although all of the investigations, except the Knupfer study in which the pertinent data are unreported, found a large general factor (prior to rotation), one or more other factors were also identified. Atherton, Kahl and Davis, and Knupfer found two; and Artz et al., analyzing six communities, uncovered five in each. Two factors were found in all four studies: (a) one defined by the respondent's occupation as well as education, and, sometimes, friends' occupation; and (b) another by variables concerning his or her home and neighborhood and, occasionally, family income. Artz et al. found several additional factors, one defined by family income, another by the occupation and education of the respondent's parents, a third by his father-in-law's occupation and wife's education, and a fourth by majority group membership (essentially white vs. black and Chicano). These investigators also identified two second-order factors, which differed in composition from community to community.

Another unresolved question stems from the circumstance that most of the substantive research and index development has been done with whites. Hence it is uncertain whether this work is relevant to blacks and other races. Applicability to blacks is a particularly important concern because of their number and the amount of research using stratification indexes that is carried out with them.

Comparatively little theoretical speculation and empirical research exists about black social structure and its correspondence with white's. A notable theoretical contribution is the conception of the two races as forming separate castes, each with its own social structure (Park, 1928; Warner, 1936). Several commentators (Drake, 1965; Smith, 1970) have suggested that the two structures possess different shapes, reflecting variations in the size of the various social classes: the white's structure is shaped like a diamond, the middle classes being largest; and the black's is a pyramid, with the lower classes being greatest. This view is consistent with the observed frequency distributions of social stratification indexes for whites and blacks in the same community or the country at large (Gilmore & Wilson, 1945; Hill & McCall, 1950; Nam & Powers, 1965; Schmid & Nobbe, 1965; Segal & Schaffner, 1968). The white distributions are essentially normal, with some concentration of individuals at the top of the scale; the black are highly skewed, with large numbers of people at the bottom. These race differences are greatest in rural areas and small communities. Analysts (Drake, 1965; Mayer & Buckley, 1970) have also argued, largely on impressionistic grounds, that the social classes in the two races are not equivalent (e.g., the white middle classes correspond to the black upper classes).

In light of such possible differences between the two social structures, the applicability to blacks of standard indexes of stratification has been questioned (Canady, 1943; Murray, 1951; Pettigrew, 1964; Price, 1934). The findings on this issue are contradictory.

The measures' relationships with criterion variables are usually similar, with a few important exceptions, for the two races (Beck, 1967; Bloom, Whiteman, & Deutsch, 1965). However, the indexes generally differ in their intercorrelations for whites and blacks, the relationships typically being higher for the former (Anderson, 1955; Blum, 1972; Coleman, Blum, Sorenson, & Rossi, 1972; Duncan, 1969; Goyder & Pineo, 1974; Jackman & Jackman, 1973; Turner, 1953).

A third important issue centers around the reality of social classes, a class being defined broadly here as an aggregation of people at roughly the same level of a social hierarchy (Jackson & Curtis, 1968). The question of whether classes are distinct and qualitatively different from each other or merely represent arbitrary divisions of an underlying continuum has stimulated a lengthy controversy in sociology since Warner's (Warner & Lunt, 1941) claim that he uncovered real classes in Yankee City.

The research on this topic, mainly based on whites and usually involving the class structure of a particular community, has taken several forms, and the various kinds of results are inconsistent with each other. On the one hand, (a) judges generally disagree about the number of classes present (Hollingshead, 1949; Kaufman, 1945; Lasswell, 1954; Lenski, 1952; Rennie & Hilgendorf, 1960; Wheeler, 1949) and (b) no gaps are observable in the distributions of stratification indexes (Hetzler, 1953; Kenkel cited in Cuber & Kenkel, 1954). On the other hand, (a) divisions occur on a stratification index, corresponding to clusters of people differing in their use of communication media (Hollingshead & Redlich, 1958);

(b) discontinuities exist in regressions of social participation variables on a stratification index (Duncan & Artis, 1951) and in regressions of stratification indexes on each other (Landecker, 1960), the breaks separating clerical workers from manual workers and farmers in the former study and differentiating the top 6% or 7% of the population from the remainder in the latter investigation; (c) boundaries appear in both intergeneration and intrageneration movement among occupational groupings, dividing clerical and manual workers, and sometimes farmers (Blau, 1965; Blau & Duncan, 1967; Jaffe & Carleton, 1954; Lipset & Bendix, 1959); and (d) clusters generally occur in people's patterns of associations with each other, the groupings, which consist of individuals at the same level on a stratification index, typically differentiating those at the extremes (Curtis, 1963; Duncan & Artis, 1951; Kenkel cited in Cuber & Kenkel, 1954; King, 1961; Laumann, 1966, 1973; Laumann & Guttman, 1966; Loomis, Beegle, & Longmore, 1947; Lundberg & Steele, 1938).

The principal aim of the present study was to determine the major dimensions of social stratification for whites and blacks in a large Northern city by factor analyses of a comprehensive set of potentially important variables drawn from the relevant theoretical and empirical literature. The focus was on a large city because of the importance of communities of this size and on a Northern one because the effects on blacks of segregation and discrimination are apt to be less severe in that section of the country. Secondary goals were (a) to

assess the correspondence between these dimensions and leading conceptualizations of stratification, (b) to compare the dimensions for the two races; and (c) to identify the best measure of each dimension. An additional purpose was to explore, in a preliminary way, the existence of distinct social classes by attempting to identify homogeneous sets of whites on the basis of cluster analyses of individuals, employing their profiles of scores on the social status dimension. Each of these clusters of people would presumably represent a class. This effort, in view of its exploratory nature, was restricted to status and to whites, because the preponderance of findings on the class issue concern social status in white samples.

Method

Sampling Procedure

The field work, by Opinion Research Corporation, was carried out during 1967-1968 in Lucas County, Ohio, which represented the Toledo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) at the time of the 1960 Census. (The Toledo SMSA was subsequently enlarged in 1963 to include Wood County, Ohio, and Monroe County, Michigan, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, 1964.) This community was chosen because it seemed to be reasonably representative of large Northern cities. Its selection was based on Hadden and Borgatta's (1965) factor analysis of 65 variables, mainly drawn from the 1960 census, for 644 communities with populations of 25,000 or more. These investigators identified 8 major factors involving social characteristics and listed scores for each community

on 12 variables defining these factors. For the present research, the 12 were used in separate analyses of two sets of cities with populations of at least 250,000: 24 Northern as well as 33 Northern and Western. (The regions were defined the same way as in the census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1961a.) Both analyses involved calculating for every community the absolute deviation of each of its scores on the variables from the corresponding mean for the set of cities, and then summing the city's deviations to obtain an overall measure. Toledo had the smallest overall deviation in each analysis.

The 1960 census (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Tables 111 and 112) distributions of education and current occupation of the white and nonwhite family heads in the Toledo SMSA, both variables scaled, as far as possible, in accordance with the procedures employed by Warner et al. (1949), were inspected for the purpose of obtaining some assurance that a reasonable number of respondents were available at each level of social status. The distributions appear in Tables 1 and 2. In addition, Toledo and Lucas County were visited in order to establish that no unusual circumstances existed, not reflected in the census data, which would make this community atypical.

Insert Tables 1 and 2 about here

Although the reanalysis of the Hadden and Borgatta data was based on cities rather than SMSAs, the Toledo SMSA was chosen for investigation, because the statistical unit should better represent the natural

community, which may not necessarily correspond to the city's legal boundaries. An SMSA, by definition, is "...an integrated economic and social unit with a recognized large population nucleus" (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, 1964, p. iv). The 1960 definition of the Toledo SMSA as comprising only Lucas County was adopted rather than the subsequent and broader version, because (a) Lucas County, since it consists largely of Toledo, has greater similarity than the three-county unit to the city, making the Hadden and Borgatta data more applicable; and (b) the field work could be more readily carried out in a single county, particularly in view of the relatively small samples required.

The Toledo SMSA consists of the city, several suburban communities, and rural areas (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b). The SMSA population (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Table P-1; 1972, Table P-1) was 456,931 in 1960, including 318,003 in Toledo, and 484,370 in 1970, with 383,818 in the city. The percentage of blacks in the SMSA and the city was 9.4% and 12.6%, respectively, in 1960, and 11.3% and 13.8% in 1970.

Separate multistage area probability samples were drawn of white and black households.[2] The census tracts in Lucas County were stratified by geographic location (Toledo vs. remainder of county), race (67% or more whites vs. all other tracts), and median family income, using race and income data from the 1960 census (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Table P-1). The census tracts were then divided into area segments. These segments were generally blocks in Toledo and census enumeration districts elsewhere, but blocks or districts with fewer than 18 house-

holds were combined with geographically contiguous ones, and districts with 50 or more homes were divided so that they contained approximately 30 each. The final set of segments comprised 1,469 zones of 100 households each (Deming, 1956). One segment was randomly selected from each zone with probability proportional to size.

These segments were then classified as white or not all white, using the census data, local informants, and field visits, in order to facilitate oversampling of blacks. Three sets of these segments were randomly selected: (a) 132 all white, representing 1/9 of those originally designated plus others added because of new construction that took place after the 1960 census; (b) an additional 132 all white, having the same composition as the basic set of 132 segments; and (c) 236 not all white, corresponding to 3/4 of the original segments together with those added for new construction.

All of the households in the basic all white and the not all white segments were listed, and 18 randomly selected homes in each segment were classified by race of occupant and rated with Warner et al.'s (1949) house type scale. Each segment was also rated with Warner et al.'s dwelling area scale. Listing, classification, and rating were only carried out in each of the additional all white segments if one or more households in it were black.

Subsequently, for the white sample, the classified households occupied by whites were randomly selected for interview, using the following rates: 1/9 of these homes in the basic set of all white

segments and 1/60 of these in the not all white segments. As a result, the white sampling fraction was 1/450 overall as well as in the sets of all white and not all white segments. For the black sample, the classified households occupied by blacks or those whose race was undetermined were selected, using these rates: 4/7 of these homes in both sets of all white segments and 1/6 of tnese in the not all white segments. Consequently, the black sampling fraction was 1/45 overall and in the two sets of segments.

Minor adjustments were made in the samples during the field work. All households from the white sample found to be headed by blacks were added to the black sample, a fraction--corresponding to the white sampling rate--of households from the black sample that had white heads were added to the white sample, and all homes in either sample with Oriental and other nonwhite heads were dropped entirely. Corrections were also made for errors in the listing, missed households being added to the samples as appropriate.

Field Procedures

The interviewing took place between October, 1967 and September, 1968. Twenty white and 23 black interviewers participated. They were recruited locally from newspaper advertisements, the state employment service, community organizations, and a local interviewing agency. The characteristics of the two sets of interviewers are reported in Tables 3 and 4. Fifteen of the 20 whites and 19 of the 23 blacks were women, their median age was 27.0 and 31.6, and their median years of education was 13.4 and 12.4.

Insert Tables 3 and 4 about here

Prospective interviewers participated in a three-hour training session during which the background of the study was outlined, general interviewing procedures were described, and the questionnaire was discussed in detail, followed by supervised practice in reading questions from the questionnaire, recording answers, and making ratings. A 26-page Interviewer Specifications manual, covering this same material more extensively, was also provided. They then studied the manual and questionnaire at home and completed a practice interview with an acquaintance. Subsequently, this interview was reviewed by a supervisor, and the candidate took a 22-item test based on the manual. Those individuals who had acceptable practice interviews and test scores were selected and assigned to work.

Throughout the course of the study, whenever an interviewer completed an assignment, typically consisting of five to ten households, a sample of his or her work, including completed questionnaires and records of unsuccessful contacts, was reviewed by a supervisor and discussed with the interviewer. All of the questionnaires were subsequently read by a supervisor, and those with a substantial amount of missing or inadequate information were returned--usually to the original interviewers--for correction, following additional contacts with the households.[3] Interviewers also received memoranda describing general problems that occurred in the field work.

Interviews were conducted with heads of household, whether they were male or female. In general, the head was considered to be the household member named as such by the person in the home with whom the interviewer initially spoke, but if a husband and wife or an unrelated man and woman (unless the man was clearly a roomer) lived there, he was designated. Interviewers were assigned to respondents of the same race. Prior to the interviewer's initial contact, a letter was sent to the home describing the interview and requesting cooperation. A copy appears in the appendix. Those who refused to be interviewed or who were not at home after several visits were sent a second letter stressing the importance of the study, and additional attempts were made to complete interviews with them, usually after their reassignment to different interviewers. A copy of this letter appears in the appendix. Reassignments were made of 90 (29.8%) of the households designated, after deletions, for the white sample and 64 (17.8%) of those for the black sample.

An attempt was made to establish that every completed interview had been carried out in the prescribed manner with the correct respondent. This validation was conducted by telephone wherever possible; households without telephones were visited. Several questions were asked for comparison with the information on the questionnaire. Three were used with every respondent: (a) About how long did the interview last? (corresponding to Cover Page: Time Interview Began/Time Interview Ended), (b) Where were you born? (identical to Q. 65), and (c) How many years have you lived in the Toledo area? (identical to Q. 68). And an additional

question, usually concerning occupation, was selected individually for each person. In instances where the answers to any of these questions appeared to be inconsistent with the questionnaire, others were asked and additional information was obtained.

The validation uncovered two kinds of irregularities in the work of three interviewers: (a) someone other than the household head was interviewed; or (b) the contact had been made with the correct person, but the interview had not been completed in its entirety. These interviewers were dismissed, and all of their work--unsuccessful interview contacts and completed interviews--was discarded. In 36 of the 40 sample segments in which these interviewers had been given assignments, the 91 households involved were replaced, using the same procedures employed in the initial sample selection. In the four remaining segments the number of homes needed as replacements exceeded those available for assignment. As a result, the 13 original households were retained, and an attempt was made to interview them anew.

In all, it was possible to verify 222 (98.7%) of the white and 195 (94.7%) of the black interviews that were used in the study; the remainder could not be evaluated because the respondents had moved.

Another problem involved the failure of one or two interviewers, who left the study, to return assignment cards for households where no interviews were completed. Consequently, it was uncertain whether the homes had been approached. The ten affected households in seven segments were replaced, using the same sampling procedures that were employed initially.

After completion of the field work, its major phases were independently checked: (a) the original selection of households from the listings was verified to establish that the appropriate sampling rates were applied and the correct procedures for choosing eligible homes were followed; (b) all questionnaires were compared with the listings to ascertain that the correct households were approached; (c) completed questionnaires were inspected to establish that the household head had been interviewed and that the respondent and interviewer were of the same race; and (d) the specific disposition of every home designated for the samples, originally or subsequently, was determined wherever possible, usually from an examination of the questionnaires and field records.

Sample Description and Representativeness

The disposition of all households designated for the two samples appears in Table 5. Households are classified in this table by lister's rating on the house type scale, collapsed into the following categories: upper ("excellent dwellings," "very good dwellings," and "good dwellings"), middle ("average dwellings"), and lower ("fair dwellings," "poor dwellings," and "very poor dwellings").

A total of 315 households were designated in the white sample and 448 in the black. Thirteen of these in the white sample were deleted, mainly because the assignment card for the household was not returned; 92 were dropped in the black, all but one because of interviewer

irregularities. (Virtually all of these deleted households--10 in the white sample and 91 in the black--were replaced, as described previously.)

After these deletions, 302 households remained designated in the white sample and 356 in the black. Twenty households in the white sample and 96 in the black were ineligible, typically because the former were vacant and the latter were occupied by whites. A total of 282 homes in the white sample were eligible, and interviews were completed with 225 (79.8%) of them; for the black sample, 260 were eligible and interviews were completed with 206 (79.2%). The completion rates did not differ for the "upper," "middle," and "lower" rated households in either sample (χ^2 [2] = 3.86, $p > .05$, two-tailed, for whites; $\chi^2 = 2.24$, $p > .05$, two-tailed, for blacks). In both samples, refusals were the main reason for failure to complete interviews in eligible households, accounting for 28 (9.9%) of the eligible homes in the white sample and 36 (13.8%) in the black. The refusal rates did not differ for the three categories of households in either sample (χ^2 [2] = .32, $p > .05$, two-tailed, for whites; $\chi^2 = 3.75$, $p > .05$, two-tailed, for blacks).

Insert Table 5 about here

Table 6 shows the number of sample segments from which were drawn the designated households (after deletions), eligible ones, and those providing completed interviews in the two samples. The mean and standard deviation of the number of households per segment, for these three kinds of households, also appear in this table. For the whites, households

were designated in 161 segments, eligible ones were in 155, and those providing interviews were in 139. The corresponding mean number of households per segment was 1.88, 1.82, and 1.62, respectively. For the blacks, households were designated in 147 segments, eligible ones were in 128, and those with interviews were in 117; the means were 2.42, 2.03, and 1.76.

Insert Table 6 about here

The basic descriptive characteristics of the samples are reported in Tables 7 to 15. The samples were substantially different: whites being older; comprising more males, married people, and heads of simple nuclear families; and possessing higher social status and wealth.[4] The median age (Table 7) was 52.5 for whites and 43.4 for blacks. In both samples, the majority was male (Table 8; 82.2% of whites and 65.5% of blacks); most were married (Table 9; 76.4% of whites and 56.9% of blacks); the most common household type (Table 10) was a husband and wife with children and no other relatives or nonrelatives (46.4% of whites and 33.7% of blacks); and the median number of persons in the home (Table 11) was 3. The median family income (Table 12) was $8,708 for whites and $4,958 for blacks; and the most common current occupation (Table 13) for whites was retired (17.2%), followed by managers, officials, and proprietors (15.3%); and for blacks was operatives and kindred workers (21.9%), followed by retired (14.6%). The median years of education (Table 14) was 11.8 for whites and 9.7 for blacks, and the median interviewer's rating of social class (Table 15) was 3.0 ("upper lower class") in both samples.

Insert Tables 7 to 15 about here

Some of these sample characteristics as well as others can be compared with data on households and their heads reported for Lucas County in the 1960 and 1970 censuses (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Table 106; 1962b, Tables H-1 and H-3; 1971a, Tables 14 and 17; 1971b, Table 36). These results appear in Tables 16 to 21. Because the samples were drawn in 1967-1968, these comparisons are not entirely precise due to time differences. In all of the analyses for blacks, it should also be noted that the 1960 census data are reported for nonwhites, not blacks. However, the latter comprised 98.8% of nonwhites in Lucas County at that time (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Table P-1).

The available data for both samples were roughly similar to the corresponding census statistics for the two years, the most striking divergence being that the white sample owned somewhat more homes.[5] The median age (Table 16) for whites was 52.5 in the sample, 48.1 in the 1960 census, and 49.0 in the 1970 census; the corresponding black medians were 43.4, 43.2, and 44.0. The percentage of males (Table 17) for whites was 82.2% in the sample and 82.9% and 78.9% in the two censuses; the statistics for blacks were 65.5%, 73.8%, and 65.5%. The median number of persons in the home (Table 18) for both whites and blacks was 3 in the samples as well as in the censuses. The median persons per room (Table 19) for whites was .42 in the sample and .51 and .45 in the censuses; the black medians were .47, .63, and .52. The

median number of rooms in the home (Table 20) for whites was 6 in the sample and 5 in the 1970 census--the 1960 census data were not available; the black medians were 5 in the sample and both censuses. The percentage of owner occupied homes (Table 21) for whites was 82.0% in the sample and 72.5% and 70.7% in the censuses; the black percentages were 40.3%, 47.1%, and 48.3%.

Insert Tables 16-21 about here

Questionnaire

A highly structured questionnaire was developed to assess variables that fall roughly into four categories:

a. Those that directly reflected major theoretical dimensions. In order to restrict coverage to manageable proportions, dimensions stemming from the conceptions of Weber (1946, 1947), Warner (Warner & Lunt, 1941; Warner, et al., 1949), and Centers (1949) were emphasized in view of their special relevance. Dimensions associated with other theories, especially those of Marx (Marx, 1967; Marx & Engels, 1932) and Davis and Moore (Davis & Moore, 1945; Moore, 1963), were also considered to some extent. Several aspects of Weber's economic component were minimally represented by variables because of inherent difficulty in operationalizing the conception. In addition, only a sample was included of the large number of variables tapping life chances, associated with Weber's economic dimension; and life styles, which are linked with his social status dimension.

Some of the variables came directly from the theories; others stemmed from the relevant literature, mainly previous empirical work; and the remainder were especially derived for this research. The content areas involved were social status, wealth, power, class consciousness, psychological gratification, home and possessions, life chances and life styles, and attitudes and values.

b. Those that represented explicit indexes of social stratification. They included all of the commonly used measures, whether standardized or ad hoc, as well as other variables that were found to be important in previous factor analyses. The variables in this category included most of the previously listed content areas.

c. Those that tapped well established correlates of social stratification. In view of the vast array of pertinent variables, it was only possible to include a few from each of a variety of areas. The topics covered were home and possessions, background and family situation, child rearing, buying behavior, leisure time activities, occupationally related issues, aspirations, mobility and inconsistency in status, impulse expression, and politics and religion.

d. Those that concerned relevant controls and descriptive characteristics of the respondent (e.g., social desirability response style, household type).

The 124 basic questions and ratings used to measure the four sets of variables were adapted wherever possible from those used in previous

research. A copy of the questionnaire appears in the appendix; a listing of the sources of the questions and ratings is given in Table A-1 in the appendix.

The length of the interview is reported in Table 22 for the two samples. The median was 101.6 minutes for whites and 94.3 for blacks.

Insert Table 22 about here

Other Data Sources

Variables were also secured from other sources of data: area and home ratings made by listers during the sampling process, characteristics of the interview and interviewer reported in field records, and census tract statistics from the 1960 census (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Tables H-1 and H-2).

Editing and Coding

A 90-page editing manual and a 137-page coding manual were prepared for coding 489 variables from the questionnaire and the other sources.[6] Both manuals covered general principles as well as specific instructions for particular questions and ratings. The editing manual described processing of the questionnaire prior to coding (a) to eliminate incorrect information by changing responses to make them consistent with others as well as with the interviewers' instructions and (b) to simplify the coding by totaling separate responses or converting different ones to the same basis. The coding manual delineated the translation of

information from the questionnaire and other material into numerical scales and qualitative categories.

The codes were adapted wherever possible from those used in other research. In instances where new ones were needed for open ended questions, the codes were developed, in part, from answers on the interviewers' practice questionnaires. Some of the codes for open ended questions were subsequently revised on the basis of answers encountered in processing the actual questionnaires.

Prior to editing and coding, photographic copies were made of all of the questions and ratings on the questionnaires that might directly indicate the respondent's race or his or her level on the basic social stratification dimensions of social status, economic position, power, and class consciousness.[7] These responses were then deleted. The copies served as supplementary questionnaires and were separately edited and coded. The original questionnaires were randomly divided into batches of 25 to be edited and coded together, with the constraint that every set contained the same proportion of white and black ones. The supplementary questionnaires were also divided into batches with exactly the same composition as those for the original ones.

The editing and coding were done in separate stages, all of the editing being executed first. Both kinds of work were carried out by the same people, 16 men and women, all of whom had attended college. The initial editing training consisted of a one-day session covering the background of the study, general procedures for processing the questionnaires, and main principles of editing. The editors then filled

out a blank questionnaire, studied the general instructions in the editing manual, read the specific material for the first section of questions and ratings assigned to them, and edited several of the interviewers' practice questionnaires. The assignment was discussed by a supervisor and the editors in a group. The editing of these questionnaires was then individually reviewed by the supervisor, and any problems were discussed.

Editing of the actual questionnaires then began. A sample of five or more from each editor's first batch was reviewed by a supervisor and discussed with the person before he or she did any further work. The editor then made any corrections that were needed. Samples of each subsequent batch were also inspected and discussed, corrections being made where necessary. This entire process was repeated for each new set of questions and ratings that was assigned to the editors.

Changes needed in the editing manual because of ambiguities or unanticipated situations were made immediately, and the editors involved were asked to make any necessary revisions in the questionnaires already processed.

Editors were assigned to three- or four-person teams, each group working on the same section of questions and ratings. More than one team usually did the same section of the basic questionnaires. When a set of questions and ratings was completed, the team was then assigned to a new one. Every section of the supplementary questionnaires was assigned to the same team--with a few minor exceptions, these individuals

did not edit any sections of the basic questionnaires after they began working on the supplementary ones. Each section of every questionnaire was independently edited by at least two people, and some especially difficult sets of questions and ratings were processed by three or four. Instances where an editor disagreed with the previous editing were reconciled by a supervisor.

The coding was carried out similarly. An initial one-day training session took place at which basic procedures and principles were discussed. The coders then read the general instructions in the manual as well as the specific material for the first set of questions and ratings that they were assigned to process and coded several practice questionnaires. When open ended questions were involved, other than those concerning occupation, coders were given additional answers from the practice questionnaires to code.[8] All of the coding was reviewed by a supervisor in a group session as well as individually.

Following this training, coding the actual questionnaires began. The work on five or more questionnaires in each person's first batch was checked by a supervisor and discussed with the coder, and any corrections were made. Samples from all subsequent batches were reviewed and corrected in the same way. And this whole process was repeated for every set of questions and ratings that was subsequently assigned.

Changes in codes resulting from ambiguities, unanticipated situations, and "Other" answer categories were made as soon as possible; the coders involved were asked to redo any questionnaires that had already been processed.[9]

Coders worked in two- to four-person teams, each group processing the same set of questions and ratings. In general, more than one team worked on the same section of the basic questionnaires. When a section was completed, the team was assigned to a new one. All of the sections of the supplementary questionnaires were coded by the same team, and this group did not do any work on the basic questionnaires. Each section of every questionnaire was coded independently by two coders.

A preliminary comparison was made by hand of the two sets of coded scores for each variable, and disagreements were identified. Disagreements were independently coded by people who had worked on the questions or ratings involved, but had not processed the particular questionnaires. In all, 93.4% (1,856) of the 1,988 disagreements for whites and 90.8% (1,327) of the 1,461 for blacks were coded by a third person. The remainder were not coded because they had been overlooked when the scores were compared, the third person did the wrong variable, or no one was available to do the new work.

Reconciling Coder Disagreements

All of the corresponding scores for the two sets of coders were subsequently compared by computer, and any discrepancies were reconciled. When one of the discrepant scores agreed with the third, it was used. When neither agreed with the third or the latter was not available, a score of Not Ascertained was assigned.

The percentage of disagreements between coders for each variable in the two samples was computed together with the corresponding intraclass correlation between the two sets of coders' scores. All scores, whether substantive or procedural (e.g., Not Ascertained, Don't Know, and Inapplicable), were considered in counting disagreements, but the latter were excluded in computing correlations. Hence, respondents who had been assigned such scores on a variable by one or both coders were omitted in its correlational analysis. This correlational analysis was also restricted to variables that represented ordinal or interval scales; nominal variables, such as census (U. S. Bureau of the Cenus, 1960) occupation and industry codes, were excluded.

The percentage of disagreements for the variables ranged from 0.0% to 24.4% for whites and 0.0% to 19.4% for blacks. Ten percent or more disagreements occurred for 16 variables in the white sample and 11 in the black, all of the latter 11 being among the 16 white variables. Virtually all of the 16 involved Hollingshead (1957), Warner et al., or census codes for occupation questions.

The intraclass correlations for the variables ranged from .00 to 1.00 in each sample. Excluding those that had no variation or were based on 3 or fewer respondents, 35 variables for whites and 37 for blacks had correlations under .80, 17 being common to the two samples. The variables with low correlations involved a wide variety of open ended questions.

Editing Reconciled Codes

The reconciled scores were edited to produce a master set. Scores were changed to Not Ascertained or Inapplicable if they (a) were inconsistent with related variables, on the basis of rules in the editing and coding manuals or on logical grounds; or (b) represented nonexistent values for a variable. Nearly all of the discrepancies involved inconsistent scores, most of which resulted from the process of reconciling coder disagreements. The percentage of discrepancies for each variable, based on the number of changed scores, was computed in the two samples. The percentages ranged from 0.0% to 9.8% for whites and 0.0% to 7.8% for blacks.

Derivation of New Variables

A total of 605 new variables were developed from the basic coded ones in order to describe sample characteristics, for the main statistical analysis, or for possible use in subsequent research.[10] As in the case of the basic variables, the new ones were modeled, wherever possible, after those used in previous studies. The variables were developed in two stages: (a) an initial set of 509 were obtained; and (b) 96 additional were secured, mainly on the basis of analyses of the first set. The latter work was done separately for the two samples; the emphasis throughout was on identifying or deriving variables that functioned similarly in both. This effort consisted of (a) small factor analyses to combine variables into scales and, in cases where matching factors

were not obtained, select variables with high communalities in each sample; and (b) analyses of frequency distributions to choose variables with high endorsement frequencies in instances where insufficient variables were available for factor analysis, construct indexes, and determine appropriate codes (e.g., corresponding to percentiles or score intervals).

Scores on the new variables were obtained from the master scores for use in the main analysis. In addition, the new scores were derived from (a) the original scores for the two sets of coders in order to evaluate coder disagreement and (b) the reconciled scores for the purpose of assessing editing discrepancies.

Psychometric Properties of New Variables and Selection of Variables

The number of substantive scores, percentage of coder disagreements, intraclass correlation between the scores for the two sets of coders, and percentage of editing discrepancies were computed for each new variable in the two samples. Internal-consistency reliability, assessed by coefficient alpha, was also obtained for the variables where it could be estimated.

Three broad groups of variables were selected from a larger preliminary set for use in the study: (a) 11 solely describing the sample; (b) 59 in the basic factor analysis--representing major theoretical dimensions as well as indexes of social stratification; and (c) 85 in the supplementary analysis--primarily reflecting correlates of stratification and control variables, but including a few applicable only to

one race as well as some tapping major dimensions together with several indexes that had marginal psychometric characteristics or were dependent on others in the basic analysis. The supplementary analysis was designed to estimate indirectly the composition of the 85 variables in terms of the factors identified in the basic analysis. It was not feasible to include the basic and supplementary variables in the same analysis, mainly because of their large number and heterogeneity, but also because of the dependence between the two sets of variables.

All of the variables were selected for their theoretical and empirical relevance. In the case of those for which alternative versions existed, the choice was based on variation in score distributions, number of respondents with substantive scores, and use of the variants in previous research. In addition, the selection of variables for the basic analysis was guided by the psychometric and dependence data described below, the focus being on identifying for possible rejection variables that were inadequate in both samples. The final choice weighed these considerations along with the variables' potential importance.

Number of respondents with substantive scores. Ten variables were based on a relatively small number (< 90%) of substantive scores in both samples: Own Occupation (197 for whites, 183 for blacks), Main Support's Occupation (194, 172), Main Support's Education (163, 146), Source of Income (187, 150), Number of Employees Supervised (191, 171), Believes That There Are Two or More Social Classes (180, 169), Housing Expenditures (188, 149), Rent--Actual or Estimated (194, 170), Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale (124, 161), and Chapin's (1935) Social

Status scale--original weights (50, 83). The last two variables were shifted to the supplementary analysis because of their unusually small numbers as well as their secondary importance.

Percentage of coder disagreements and intraclass correlation between scores for coders. Four variables had consistently high percentages (> 10%) of coder disagreements in both samples: Own Occupation (21.8% for whites, 13.1% for blacks), Main Support's Occupation (14.7%, 15.0%), Friend's Occupation (20.9%, 16.5%), and Number of Spare Time Activities (20.0%, 13.1%). No variables had consistently low (< .80) intraclass correlations in both samples between scores for coders. Jointly considering the two kinds of data, all of the variables were retained.

Percentage of editing discrepancies. None of the variables had a high percentage (> 10%) of editing discrepancies in either sample.

Internal-consistency reliability. Reliability was consistently low (< .80) in the two samples for all of the variables on which this information was available: Number of Organization Memberships (.15 for whites, .13 for blacks), Possessions (.67, .68), Number of Spare Time Activities (-.58, -.70), Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale (.50, .34), and Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights (.57, .70). The last two variables had already been shifted to the supplementary analysis, because they were based on a small number of scores; the others were retained due to their importance.

Algebraic and experimental independence. Two pairs of variables were algebraically dependent (i.e., one variable was a component of the

other): Number of Organization Memberships vs. Belongs to a Union, and Housing Expenditures vs. Rent--Actual or Estimated. Number of Organization Memberships and Belongs to a Union had a product-moment correlation of only .12 for whites and .16 for blacks. Housing Expenditures and Rent--Actual or Estimated were only dependent for those who rent. Such respondents represented a small portion of the white sample (37 of 205 with usable data), but a large part of the black (105 of 176 with data). However, the correlation between the two variables in the black subgroup of homeowners (N = 53 with data), where no dependence existed, was .39, roughly similar to the correlation of .53 for the entire black sample (N = 149 with data). All four variables were retained in view of the minimal dependence involved.

One pair of variables were experimentally dependent (i.e., two or more variables being based on the same question or rating, or the same rating made by different raters): Own Occupation and Own Occupation--Centers' power. The two, which correlated .39 for whites and .26 for blacks, were retained because of their moderate dependence as well as their importance.

All of the basic variables in the study, their sources, and the questions, ratings, or other material on which they are based appear in Table 23; the corresponding information for the supplementary variables is given in Table 24. The number of substantive scores, percentage of coder disagreements, intraclass correlation between the scores for the two sets of coders, and percentage of editing discrepancies

appear in Table 25 for the basic variables in the two samples; the statistics for the supplementary variables are shown in Table 26. The reliability in each sample of the basic and supplementary variables, where these data are available, is reported in Tables 27 and 28, respectively.

Insert Tables 23 to 28 about here

Statistical Analysis

Factor analysis. The factor analyses were carried out separately for the white and black samples. Product-moment correlations were computed between the entire set of basic and supplementary variables, the number of respondents on which each correlation was based varying because of missing data. A first-order factor analysis, using the principal axis method, was carried out on the 59 x 59 correlation matrix for the basic variables. The number of factors was determined by two joint criteria: (a) the latent roots greater than one in an initial factor analysis, employing unity as the diagonal value for each variable; and (b) discontinuities in the distribution of roots in another preliminary factor analysis, using as the diagonal value for each variable its squared multiple correlation with the others. The factor analysis was completed with iterated communalities, using the squared multiple correlations as initial estimates. In the event that the criteria for the number of factors disagreed, the factor analysis was completed for both solutions and the one chosen in which the standard deviation of its

residual correlations was closest to that of a population correlation of zero (McNemar, 1942). Factors were rotated to oblique simple structure by the promax procedure (Hendrickson & White, 1964), using powers of 2 and 4. The rotation was selected that yielded the highest hyperplane count--the number of loadings (i.e., correlations with reference vectors) of < .10 (Cattell, 1952). Loadings of the supplementary variables on the factors were estimated by extension methods (Dwyer, 1937).

A second-order factor analysis was conducted with the correlation matrix for the rotated factors obtained at the first-order level, using the same procedures employed in that analysis. And, in turn, a third-order analysis was carried out with the second-order factors, again employing the same procedures. The loadings of the basic and supplementary variables on the second- and third-order factors were estimated by the Cattell-White procedure (Cattell, 1965).

The correspondence between the first-order factors in the two samples was evaluated from the loadings of the basic variables, using the coefficient of congruence and visual inspection. The similarity between higher order factors, because of the small matrices involved, was appraised solely by inspection of the loadings of the lower order factors on the higher order ones.

Cluster analyses. The cluster analysis was done in the white sample for the six variables with salient loadings (> .30) on the first-order social status factor. Scores on these variables were transformed to T scores, and D^2s (Cronbach & Gleser, 1953) were computed between the respondents'

profiles, the D^2s being adjusted for missing data by prorating on the basis of available scores. The 225 x 225 D^2 matrix was separately analyzed by two clustering procedures: Carlson's (1972) and Ward's (1963). Carlson's is directly based on the principle that every member of a cluster should be more like the others in it than like anyone else. Both the number and size of clusters is unrestricted, being determined solely by the data, and every individual is not necessarily placed in one of them. Ward's entails a hierarchical approach, each individual initially representing a separate cluster, and these, in turn, being combined at various levels, until one cluster encompassing the entire sample is formed. The optimal number of clusters can be identified by examining discontinuities in the objective function, reflecting within group variation, for each successive level of the combining process (Rogers & Linden, 1973).

The significance of the clusters obtained by each procedure was evaluated by (a) one-way and multivariate analyses of variance of the six social status variables, in T score form; and (b) one-way analysis of variance of the social status factor score. The scores on the factor were obtained by the complete estimation method and transformed to T scores (Harman, 1967). In the multivariate analyses, which were adjusted for missing data, lambda statistics (Wilks, 1932) were computed, and their significance was evaluated by an approximate F ratio (Rao, 1952). In addition, mean factor scores for the clusters were inspected visually.

The correspondence between the clusters obtained with the two procedures was assessed by computing D^2s between the clusters' mean profiles on the six variables (T score form). The overlap among respondents in the matching clusters identified in this way was assessed by computing unweighted kappa coefficients (Cohen, 1960; Fleiss, Cohen, & Everitt, 1969).

Results and Discussion

First-Order Factors[11]

Eighteen first-order factors were identified for the white sample and 19 for the black. These factors, after iteration, accounted for 53.8% of the total variance for whites and 54.4% for blacks. The percentage of variance associated with each factor in the two samples appears in Table 29. These percentages for whites ranged from 18.9% for Factor I to .9% for Factor XVIII; for blacks, they went from 13.4% for Factor I to .9% for Factor XIX.

Insert Table 29 about here

The correlations between the rotated factors in each sample are shown in Table 30. The correlations were generally moderate, ranging for whites from .67 to -.40, with a median absolute correlation of .17, and for blacks from .53 to -.55, with a median of .18.

Insert Table 30 about here

The rotated factor loadings and the communalities of the basic variables in each sample are reported in Tables 31 and 32. The estimated loadings and communalities of the supplementary variables are given in Tables 33 and 34. Thirteen white and 15 black factors were interpretable from the loadings for both the basic and supplementary variables.

Insert Tables 31 to 34 about here

Five white and six black factors matched (one white factor corresponded to two black factors). The matches involved the six highest coefficients of congruence, ranging from .58 to .73, and all of the factors were interpretable ones. The matching factors were white I and black II, white II and black I as well as black III, white IV and black VI, white VIII and black VIII, and white XII and black X.

The salient loadings (≥ .30) of the basic and supplementary variables on the interpretable factors are listed below. In these listings, the basic variables appear before the supplementary ones, and any of the latter that were algebraically or experimentally dependent on the former are shown in parentheses. The five matching factors are presented first, followed by the others--eight for whites and nine for blacks.

Matching white and black factors.

Matching: White I, Black II

	White I	Black II
Interviewer's rating of grammar	.55	.65
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	.49	.57
Interviewer's rating of social class	.37	.32
Own education--years	.35	.43
Friend's occupation--Duncan	.46	--
Own Occupation—Duncan	.44	--
(Intergeneration educational mobility)	.34	.33
(Blau and Duncan's Intergeneration Occupational Mobility Score)	.42	--
Interviewer's rating of frankness	--	.42
(Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position)	.41	--
Preferred job for self--Duncan	.40	--
Educational aspirations for self--years	--	.30

This relatively broad matching factor, defined by variables derived from interviewers' ratings as well as respondents' reports, obviously represents social status. Interestingly, this factor was not loaded by variables based on respondents' direct reports of their social status--Self-report of Comparative Social Standing or Centers' (1949) Class Identification measure. A striking difference between the samples is that Own Occupation and Friend's Occupation did not appear on this factor

for blacks, although consistent with previous results, they did for whites. This matching factor is very similar to one found in all of the previous investigations.

Matching: White II, Black I and III

	White II	Black I	Black III
Interviewer's rating of dwelling area	.61	.69	--
Self-report of comparative neighborhood quality	.59	.63	--
Census: Median house value for census tract	.52	--	.82
Census: Median rent for census tract	.45	--	.48
Interviewer's rating of house type	.35	.67	--
Census: Percent deteriorating and dilapidated housing for census tract	-.40	--	-.64
Interviewer's rating of social class	--	.36	--
(Lister's rating of dwelling area)	.44	.47	--
(Lister's rating of house type)	.39	.45	--
(Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics)	--	.64	--
Interviewer's rating of building condition	--	.45	--
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	.34	--	--
Neighbor's occupation--Duncan	.31	--	--

This matching factor clearly involves residence. It is especially interesting that the single factor for whites, encompassing all of the sources of variables in this study--interviewers' and listers' ratings, respondents' reports, and census information, splits into two for blacks, one for the ratings and reports, the other for the census data. The pair correlated .43. This matching factor is highly similar to one identified in all of the earlier studies.

Matching: White IV, Black VI

	White IV	Black VI
Number of organization memberships	.67	.70
Number of organizations that take stands on public issues	.55	.61
Number of leadership positions in organizations	.59	--
Family savings	--	.32
Attendance at organization meetings	.47	.36
Date of interview	--	.34
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	--	.34
(Spare time activities: Active sports and recreation)	--	.31

This relatively specific matching factor taps organization activity.

Matching: White VIII, Black VIII

	White VIII	Black VIII
Takes active part in local issues	.70	.72
Had contact with officials or politicans about something he/she wanted	.46	.30
People ask for his/her opinions	--	.38
Decision maker in community affairs	--	.30
(Number of all contacts with officials or politicians)	.61	.41
(Number of successful contacts with officials or politicians)	.33	--
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	-.31	--

This matching factor seems to be an amalgam of political activity and efficacy. The white version of this factor is narrower than the black one, encompassing only activity. Political efficacy for whites is represented by another factor (XI) that did not correlate (r = .18) with the present factor's white form or match (coefficient = .34) this factor's black counterpart. It is also noteworthy that Self-report of Comparative Influence and Power did not load this matching factor.

Matching: White XII, Black X

	White XII	Black X
Main support's education--years	.53	.73
Main support's occupation--Duncan	.52	.45
(Blau and Duncan's Intergeneration Occupational Mobility score)	-.66	-.52
(Intergeneration educational mobility)	-.73	-.69
Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale--revised	--	.33

This matching factor clearly reflects the social status of the respondent's main support (i.e., father, mother, or surrogate) during childhood. Contrary to the situation involving the matching factor for respondent's social status, the pertinent occupation variable--Main Support's Occupation--defined the present factor for blacks as well as whites. A highly similar factor was found by Artz et al. (1971).

Other white factors.

Factor III

Sex is male	.65
Persons per room	.46
Self-report of comparative income and wealth	.37
Possessions	.34
Own income--in 1,000's	.32
Marital status--married	.74
Currently employed full time	.52
(Number in nuclear family in home)	.46
(Number in total family in home)	.46
(Number of persons in home)	.45
(Own or family income--in 1,000's)	.37
Intrageneration income mobility	.33
Current or last job: Length of time employed	.32
Activities in past week: Worked on car	.32
Broken family	-.31
Age at first job	-.36
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	-.39

Factor III seems to involve the intactness of the family, rather than sex, per se. Sex is Male indirectly reflects intactness because of the designation of men as respondents in households where both a

husband and wife were present. This intactness interpretation is also supported by the loadings for Marital Status and Broken Family. It is noteworthy that several key income variables--Self-report of Comparative Income and Wealth, Own Income, and Own or Family Income--appeared on this factor, although their loadings were relatively low.

Factor V

Age--years	.56
Family savings	.54
Owner vs. renter of home	.37
Current or last job: Length of time employed	.53
Length of time in Toledo	.36
Voting frequency in elections	.31
Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale--revised	.31
Intrageneration income mobility	-.30
Expected changes in future income	-.33

This factor appears to be age, in view of the defining loading for Age and the loadings for other age related variables--Current or Last Job: Length of Time Employed and Length of Time in Toledo.

Factor VI

Extent of success in life	.54
Self-report of comparative social standing	.32
Number of times unemployed	-.49
Current or last job: Chances of advancement	.34
Number of jobs held	-.37

Factor VI obviously taps occupational success.

Factor VII

Family debts	.58
Housing expenditures	.42
Food expenditures	.35
Broken family	.35
(Number of rooms in home)	.32
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	-.43
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	-.49

This factor seems to involve household expenses. An alternative interpretation as a level of living factor is inconsistent with the negative loadings for Chapin's (1935) Social Status scale (original and Guttman, 1942, weights), which should reflect this characteristic.

Factor IX

Own occupation--Centers' power	.51
Personal vs. impersonal factors in getting ahead on a job	.40
Source of income	.34
Current or last job: Self-employed vs. works for someone else	.54
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	.40

Factor IX represents being self-employed, a characteristic shared by three disparate variables loading this factor: Own Occupation--Centers' power, Source of Income, and Current or Last Job: Self-employed vs. Works for Someone Else.

Factor X

Protestant religious preference	.62
Republican political party preference	.41
Congenial vs. economic considerations in choosing a job	.35
Own nationality--Lenski	.31
(Spare time activities: Active sports and recreation)	-.34
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	-.43

This factor seems to be majority group membership, judging from the loadings for Protestant Religious Preference, Republican Political Party Preference, and Own Nationality (Lenski, 1954, scoring). (Another

version of the latter variable, based on Rossi scoring,[12] did not appear on the factor.) An alternative interpretation of Factor X as conservatism is inconsistent with the absence of Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale. A majority group membership factor, defined by a race or ethnic group variable, was found by Artz et al.

Factor XI

Thinks public officials care about him/her	.51
Decision maker in community affairs	.33
Says workers like unions, and businessmen do not	-.34
(Number of all contacts with officials or politicians)	.33
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	-.41

Factor XI taps political efficacy.

Factor XV

Anomie	.52
Number of spare time activities	.37
(Spare time activities: Radio and television)	.31
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	-.46

This factor seems to reflect alienation.

Other black factors.

Factor IV

Self-report of comparative social standing	.71
Self-report of comparative influence and power	.62
Self-report of comparative income and wealth	.38

None

Factor IV, consisting solely of self-reports concerning the three Weberian dimensions and the only black factor loaded by these variables, probably represents method variance. This factor can also be viewed substantively as a global dimension of stratification, but the ubiquity of method factors, even in the absence of a white one in this study, suggests that the first interpretation is more apt to be correct. The possibility that Factor IV simply represents distortion is ruled out by the absence of any loading for the Marlowe-Crowne (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960) Social Desirability scale.

Factor V

Persons per room	.74
Food expenditures	.64

(Number of persons in home)	.86
(Number in total family in home)	.85
(Number in nuclear family in home)	.82
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	-.34

This factor appears to reflect household size, rather than crowdedness, judging from the substantial loading for Food Expenditures as well as the lower loading for Persons per Room than Number of Persons in Home (used in deriving Persons per Room) and two other size variables--Number in Total Family in Home and Number in Nuclear Family in Home.

Factor VII

Source of income	.75
Own income--in 1,000's	.33
Thinks public officials care about him/her	-.31
Current or last job: Self-employed vs. works for someone else	.33
Current or last job: Length of time employed	.32
Broken family	-.35

Factor VII involves the nature of the respondent's income, mainly whether it is salary, commissions, and wages vs. welfare, unemployment compensation, and illegal income--the two major categories for Source of Income in this sample (121 of the 150 reporting were in the former and 22 in the latter).

Factor IX

Rent--actual or estimated	.69
Owner vs. renter of home	.56
Housing expenditures	.39
(Number of rooms)	.50
Interviewer's rating of building type--private home	.37

This factor seems to tap amount of housing, rather than its quality, for the variables that explicitly concern the latter--Interviewer's Rating of House Type, Lister's Rating of House Type, and Interviewer's Rating of Building Condition--appeared on the matching residence factor. It is interesting that Factor IX only correlated .30 with the most pertinent of the matching residence factors for blacks, Factor I, which was defined by self-reports and ratings.

Factor XI

Number of officials or politicians he/she has met	.69
Family debts	.33
Republican political party preference	.33
Own occupation--Centers' power	.30
None	

The meaning of this factor is not entirely clear, but it appears to concern possession of power in both the political and occupational sense. Factor XI did not correlate ($r = .15$) with the black version of the matching political activity and efficacy factor or match (coefficient = .17) the white counterpart.

Factor XII

Authoritarianism	.58
Protestant religious preference	.37
Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale--revised	.33

Factor XII probably taps basic conservative ideology, despite the absence of loadings for Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale or Republican Political Party Preference.

Factor XIII

Number of employees supervised	.79
Number of leadership positions in organizations	.32
None	

This factor reflects leadership in both occupational and organizational spheres.

Factor XIV

Congenial vs. economic considerations in choosing a job	.49
Own occupation--Duncan	.34
(Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics)	.45
(Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position)	.39
Interviewer: Age	.32

Factor XIV, the only black one loaded by Own Occupation, involves occupational orientation.

Factor XV

Believes there are two or more social classes	.60
Thinks of self as being in a social class	.39
Current or last job: Self-employed vs. works for someone else	-.31

Factor XV clearly measures class consciousness.

Second-Order Factors[13]

Six second-order factors were identified for the white sample and five for the black. The factors, after iteration, accounted for 50.4% of the variance for whites and 44.7% for blacks. The percentage of variance associated with each factor in the two samples appears in Table 35. The percentages for whites ranged from 21.9% for Factor I to 3.4% for Factor VI, and for blacks from 19.3% for Factor I to 3.6% for Factor V.

Insert Table 35 about here

The correlations between the rotated factors in the two samples are reported in Table 36. The correlations were generally moderate, going from .43 to -.13, with an absolute median of .26, for whites, and from .51 to -.01, with a median of .32, for blacks.

Insert Table 36 about here

The rotated factor loadings and the communalities in each sample are shown in Table 37. Three white and four black factors were interpretable. None of the factors matched, apart from some similarity between white III and black III.

Insert Table 37 about here

The estimated loadings of the basic variables on the second-order factors in the two samples are reported in Tables A-2 and A-3 in the appendix; the loadings of the supplementary variables are given in Tables A-4 and A-5 in the appendix. These results were not readily interpretable because of excessive overlap among the factors. In 8 of the 15 possible pairs of white factors and 6 of the 10 pairs of black ones, at least half of the basic variables with salient loadings on one factor also loaded the other (e.g., 7 of the 8 variables on white II were common to white I).

The salient loadings of the first-order factors on the interpretable second-order factors are listed below, the white results being presented first.

White factors.

Factor I

XV.	Alienation	.64
II.	Residence	.42
IX.	Self-employed	.35
X.	Majority group membership	-.43

Factor I may be minority group economic achievement, despite the high loading for Alienation.

Factor III

XVI.	Uninterpretable	.53
IV.	Organization activity	.47
XI.	Political efficacy	.44
III.	Intactness of family	.42
VIII.	Political activity and efficacy	.40

This factor appears to be political power.

Factor IV

VI.	Occupational success	.60
V.	Age	.41
IX.	Self-employed	.38
XI.	Political efficacy	.36

Factor IV involves economic success.

Black factors.

Factor I

V.	Household size	.67
XV.	Class consciousness	.60
XIX.	Uninterpretable	.58
XII.	Conservative ideology	-.58

This factor seems to tap liberal or radical political ideology.

Factor II

XVIII.	Uninterpretable	.56
VII.	Nature of income	.54
XII.	Conservative ideology	.39
IV.	Method variance	.35
XV.	Class consciousness	.32
II.	Social status	-.35
XVI.	Uninterpretable	-.56

Factor II appears to reflect conservative economic ideology.

Factor III

XVII.	Uninterpretable	.56
VI.	Organization activity	.48
II.	Social status	.45
VIII.	Political activity and efficacy	.32

This factor seems to be an amalgam of social status and power.

Factor IV

III.	Residence--census	.79
I.	Residence--reports and ratings	.31

Factor IV clearly involves residence.

Third-Order Factors[14]

Two third-order factors were identified in each sample, representing, after iteration, 41.0% of the variance for whites and 45.9% for blacks. The percentage of variance represented by each factor was 30.2% and 10.8% for whites and 33.6% and 12.3% for blacks; the factors correlated .07 and .25, respectively.

The rotated factor loadings and the communalities in each sample are reported in Table 38. One white and both black factors were interpretable. None of the factors matched.

Insert Table 38 about here

The estimated loadings of the basic variables on the third-order factors in each sample are given in Tables A-2 and A-3 in the appendix; the loadings of the supplementary variables are in Tables A-4 and A-5 in the appendix. These results were not easily interpretable.

The salient loadings of the second-order factors on the interpretable third-order factors are listed below, the white factor coming first.

White factor.

Factor I

I.	Minority group economic achievement	.74
V.	Uninterpretable	.60
IV.	Economic success	.59
II.	Uninterpretable	.52
III.	Political power	.51

This factor may reflect economic and political influence.

Black factors.

Black I

I.	Liberal or radical political ideology	.63
IV.	Residence	.59
V.	Uninterpretable	.48
III.	Social status and power	.46

Factor I appears to tap a combination of general status and liberal political orientation.

Black II

II.	Conservative economic ideology	.77
III.	Social status and power	.38

This factor seems to involve mainly a conservative economic orientation.

Clusters[15]

Carlson analysis. Thirty-seven clusters of respondents were identified by the Carlson procedure. The clusters ranged in size from 2 to 13, the median being 4, and contained 201 of the 225 respondents. Table 39 reports for each cluster the number of respondents together with the means and standard deviations for the six social status variables (transformed to T scores) and the corresponding factor score. The factor score means for the clusters are also portrayed in Figure 1. This figure indicates that the cluster means were relatively close to each other and spanned virtually the entire score continuum, ranging from 26.00 to 68.60.

Insert Table 39 and Figure 1 about here

The degrees of freedom, mean squares, and F ratios for the one-way analyses of variance of each of the variables and the factor score appear in Table 40. In each analysis, the F ratio was significant ($p < .01$).

Insert Table 40 about here

The lambda statistic, as well as its corresponding F ratio and degrees of freedom, for the multivariate analysis of variance of the combined set of six variables is given in Table 41. Lambda was significant ($p < .01$).

Insert Table 41 about here

Table 42 reports, for the nine clusters containing nine or more respondents, the raw score means for the six variables and the substantive meaning of these statistics. The mean factor scores are also given in this table. The clusters' mean factor scores ranged from 40.00 to 66.55, and the Interviewer's Rating of Social Class from "upper lower class" to "upper middle class," four of the nine clusters being categorized as "lower middle class" and four as "upper middle class." In four instances adjacent clusters had mean factor scores within three points of each other. Two of the clusters--24 and 29--were very similar, their means on all six variables corresponding to the same substantive categories.

The pattern of means on the variables was consistent for most of the clusters and corresponded to the mean factor scores. However, clusters 20 and 21, which were categorized as "upper middle class" by the Interviewer's Rating of Social Class and had the lowest factor scores of those in this category, appeared to be more appropriately described as "lower middle class," judging from their means on Own Occupation and Own Education. Own Occupation was sales worker in the first and manager,

official, and proprietor in the second; and Own Education was high school graduate in both. In addition, cluster 37 had an unusual pattern of scores: Own Occupation was craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker, but Friend's Occupation was farmer and farm manager; and Own Education was three years of high school, but Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence was "slow."

Insert Table 42 about here

Ward analysis. Fifty-one clusters were identified by inspection of the objective function's distribution. This distribution is shown in Figure 2. Four clusters contained one respondent and therefore were ignored; the remaining 47 ranged in size from 2 to 13, the median being 4, and comprised 221 of the respondents. Table 43 reports for each cluster the number of respondents together with the means and standard deviations for the six variables and the factor score. The factor score means for the clusters also appear in Figure 3. This figure indicates that the means were comparatively close to each other and covered the score continuum, ranging from 28.00 to 71.00.

Insert Table 43 and Figures 2 and 3 about here

The statistics for the one-way analyses of variance appear in Table 40. All of the F ratios were significant ($p < .01$). The results for the multivariate analyses of variance are reported in Table 41. Lambda was significant ($p < .01$).

The means for the six variables and the substantive meaning of these statistics for the six clusters with nine or more respondents are given in Table 44, together with the mean factor scores for the clusters. The clusters' mean factor scores ranged from 45.64 to 64.09, and the Interviewer's Rating of Social Class from "lower middle class" to "upper middle class," two clusters being classified as the former and four as the latter. In two instances adjacent clusters had mean factor scores within three points of each other, but all six clusters were distinctly different in terms of the substantive meaning of their scores on the variables. In general, the clusters' patterns of means on the variables were consistent and corresponded to the mean factor scores. However, clusters 1 and 4, which were categorized as "upper middle class" by the Interviewer's Rating of Social Class, seemed to be better characterized as "lower middle class"; in both, Own Occupation was manager, official, and proprietor; and Own Education was high school graduate.

Insert Table 44 about here

Comparison of Carlson and Ward clusters.[16] In 31 of 37 possible instances in the analysis of D^2s between the mean profiles for the Carlson and Ward clusters, when a Carlson cluster's lowest D^2 was with a particular Ward cluster, the latter's lowest D^2 was with the same Carlson cluster. The 31 matching Carlson clusters included 5 of the 9 largest ones and contained 149 respondents; the 31 Ward counterparts involved all of the 6 largest clusters and comprised 165 respondents.

Overall, 93 respondents were common to the two sets of matching clusters. Table 45 reports the D^2 for each matching cluster together with the percentage of common respondents and the kappa coefficient. Twenty-nine of these coefficients, ranging from .28 to 1.00, were significant ($p < .05$, one-tailed) and represented from 96.0% to 100.0% common respondents.

Insert Table 45 about here

Conclusions

First-Order and Higher Order Factors

In contrast to the relatively clear, though narrow, first-order factors obtained in this study, the higher order ones were broader as well as heterogeneous, and correspondingly more difficult to interpret. This outcome is consistent with the Artz et al. (1971) finding that the second-order factors in their investigation were not replicable across communities. The reason for this lack of clarity and stability at the second- and third-order levels is uncertain; these factors might be expected to represent relatively general but perhaps even more meaningful dimensions than the lower order ones, in line with the usual results in the ability and personality areas (Cattell, 1971, 1973). Whatever may cause the higher order factors in this study to take the form that they do, the discussion of the present findings necessarily focuses on the first-order level.

Clearly the most striking feature of the results was their extraordinary complexity, which was unanticipated on the basis of existing conceptualizations and earlier research. This complexity was reflected in the absence of large general factors as well as in the number of factors obtained, many of which were not congruent with the theories and previous findings or differed in important ways for whites and blacks.

Correspondence of Factors with Conceptualizations

Each of the leading conceptualizations received some degree of support from the present factors, mainly those in the first-order analysis. In many cases, though, the theoretical dimensions were not precisely verified, and the confirmation did not extend to both samples. Additionally, the extremely wide scope of the obtained factors indicated that even the most elaborate formulations are overly simplistic. These outcomes point up the need for an articulated theory that takes into account the extraordinatry differentiation existing in this sphere.

Of the three Weberian (Weber, 1946, 1947) dimensions--social status, economic position, and power--the last one was mostly clearly confirmed in this study. The power component, which involves the possession of political power through organizational action, was directly reflected in the matching organization activity factor. More indirect support for this aspect came from the matching political activity and efficacy as well as the white political efficacy factors. The factors, although not substantially correlated, loaded the same second-order factors--political power for whites and social status and power for blacks.

The findings for the social status dimension suggest that it is not monolithic, but differentiated into relatively distinct components. Social status, according to Weber, rests on three bases: life styles, which result in the restriction of social intercourse; education; and prestige of birth or occupation. Support for each of these aspects was apparent in three matching factors: social status, an amalgam of education and life styles; main support's social status, a merger of occupation and education; and residence, an important reflection of life styles (Svalastoga, 1965). Added support stemmed from two other factors--white household expenses and black amount of housing--that are other manifestations of life styles. However, this entire set of factors generally correlated only moderately--the exception being the appreciable correlation for whites between the matching social status and residence factors, and none of them loaded the same second-order factor. Furthermore, some of the life style variables in the study were not included on these factors.

The results confirmed the existence of an economic dimension for whites, despite sparse coverage of the relevant variables, but provide little evidence of it for blacks. This dimension involves three aspects: possession and acquisition of goods, including income from property and securities; life chances; and subjective satisfaction or frustration. Variables from each of these areas were represented in the study, but in a limited way, and very few concern the possession and acquisition component. None of the matching factors bore on this

dimension, and all but one of those that were relevant came from the white sample. The pertinent white factors were self-employed, concerning possession and acquisition; occupational success, a combination of subjective satisfaction and life chances; and intactness of family, involving life chances as well as possession and acquisition. The solitary black factor was nature of income, also consisting of life chances together with possession and acquisition. The white factors were not highly correlated, but two of them--economic success and self-employed--loaded the second-order economic success factor.

In Marx's (Marx, 1967; Marx & Engels, 1932) conception, social class is determined by the relationship to means of production, in particular, ownership vs. nonownership of capital and land. This view is congruent with the white self-employed factor, which is loaded by all of the variables that clearly bear on this relationship, although none precisely tap it: Own Occupation--Centers' (1949) power, Source of Income, and Current or Last Job: Self-employed vs. Works for Someone Else. However, no factor of this kind was found for blacks.

Centers views social class as a psychological phenomenon, involving consciousness of membership in a class together with possession of political as well as economic attitudes and behaviors that reflect class feeling and interest. This notion was most clearly confirmed by the black class consciousness factor, which represents class awareness and identification. Centers' conception was also supported to a lesser extent by the white majority group membership factor, which reflects

political behavior and economic attitudes. It is noteworthy that some highly relevant measures of Centers' construct, especially two variables from his own work—Centers' Class Identification measure and Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale, did not appear on either of these factors and had only minor loadings on the others.

Warner (Warner & Lunt, 1941; Warner et al., 1949) focuses on social status, which he sees as deriving from evaluation by members of the community--the ultimate criterion being participation in social interaction with others of the same class and acceptance by them. This conception is consistent with the matching social status factor, which encompasses several variables that carry prestige in this society, including one of the most important: Own Education. In addition, the white version of this factor was loaded by Friend's Occupation, an indicator of social interaction and acceptance; as well as Own Occupation, another central determinant of prestige. However, a few variables that reflect prestige were not included on this factor.

Davis and Moore (Davis & Moore, 1945; Moore, 1963) view several kinds of rewards as reflecting stratification--major ones being sustenance and comfort, humor and diversion, and self-respect and ego expansion; and others consisting of disposable time and material goods or money. Three of these were clearly confirmed in this investigation: sustenance and comfort, self-respect and ego expansion, and material goods or money. Of the two rewards not supported, humor and diversion was only represented by a single variable--Number of Spare Time Activities, and disposable time

was not tapped at all. Sustenance and comfort was reflected by the matching residence, white household expenses, and black amount of housing factors. Self-respect and ego expansion was involved in the matching social status and white occupational success factors. And material goods or money was tapped by two white factors: intactness of family, a merger of income and possessions; and age, which includes savings and home ownership. However, the factors corresponding to a reward correlated only moderately with each other and did not load the same second-order factor.

Congruence with Previous Factors

The greater complexity of the factor analytic results in the present study than in previous investigations was undoubtedly due to the broader range of variables in this research. Despite important differences between this one and the others in the variables, samples, and procedures involved, all but two of the previously identified factors were found in the present first-order analysis, lending support to the meaning of the current results and indicating that the corresponding factors, at least, have some generality.

Most of this agreement with the previous work involved the five matching factors. Two of them--social status and residence--corresponded to the pair of factors common to all of the earlier studies, and a third--main support's social status--agreed with an Artz et al. factor. The consistency is striking with which these three factors were found in the various investigations as well as in both races in this study. In addition, the white

majority group membership factor was similar in meaning, despite differences in salient variables, to one that Artz et al. identified.

None of the present factors, however, resembled two others of Artz et al., one tapping father-in-law's as well as wife's social status and the other reflecting family income. However, the first factor could not have been uncovered in this study, because the variables involved were not in the analysis; and the second, despite being found by Artz et al. in several communities, may be unstable, for nothing of this kind was obtained in any of the earlier investigations, although they included income variables.

Among the present factors that have no counterparts in the earlier research, the most noteworthy are the two other matching ones--organization activity together with political activity and efficacy. These factors are not only stable, at least in Toledo, having been found in both samples, but they are also clear cut and potentially important. It is not surprising that the two were not identified previously, for the other studies did not include any variables bearing even indirectly on these factors.

Correspondence Between White and Black Factors

Both the similarities as well as the differences between the white and black first-order factors are equally interesting. Only about a quarter of the factors matched, but they included most of the important ones in terms of their correspondence with the conceptualizations and previous studies. Some of the unmatched factors presumably represent

substantive differences between whites and blacks, mainly reflecting the operation of a variety of social forces on the two races; other unmatched ones, especially those that were not well defined, may simply be unstable and reflect sampling error.

Some noteworthy differences existed even on the matching factors. The failure of Own Occupation and Friend's Occupation to load the social status factor for blacks, although these variables defined the corresponding white one as well as similar factors in previous investigations based predominantly on whites, suggests that occupation has different implications for stratification in the two races. This suggestion is consistent with Glenn's (1963) finding, based on a review of community studies, that occupation is a less important determinant of social status for blacks than whites. One obvious possibility is that the variation in functioning of occupation may be due to the long run impact on blacks of discrimination and segregation.

Incidentally, this line of reasoning about the disjuncture for blacks between occupation and social status is not necessarily contradicted by the presence of Main Support's Occupation on the matching main support's social status factor for both races. This factor, a highly specific one that is limited to the two variables concerning the main support in the analysis--Main Support's Occupation and Main Support's Education, might well split apart for blacks, akin to what happened to their social status factor, if other variables describing this person were included.

The existence of two residence factors for blacks, one for the census variables and the other for the self-reports and interviewer ratings, in contrast to a single white factor encompassing both sets of variables, may stem from the existence in each race of a distinctive frame of reference for evaluating housing, the differential standards being reflected in the self-reports and ratings. The blacks' standards may not be the same as whites' because of differences in the two races' housing experiences, the minority group generally residing in poorer dwellings and worse residential areas, and many blacks living in the very worst homes and sections. Consequently, blacks' evaluations, unlike whites', may diverge sharply from objective indexes of housing quality, such as those provided by the census, resulting in the emergence of separate factors for the minority group.

Some of the factors unique to each sample not only appear to represent important differences between whites and blacks, but are also of considerable intrinsic interest in their own right. One is the white self-employed factor, notable theoretically in view of its bearing on Marx's conception of social class. Another is the white majority group membership factor, which has some resemblance to one obtained by Artz el al. Interest in this factor stems primarly from its potential generality. The black class consciousness factor is especially intriguing in view of its theoretical pertinence to Centers' notion of social class. Finally, the black factor that was tentatively interpreted as method variance is also striking, mainly in light of the puzzling absence of a similar one for whites.

The comparisons of white and black factors raise two methodological issues. One stems from the assignment of interviewers to respondents of the same race, potentially confounding inherent differences between whites and blacks with differences between them that are due to (a) interviewer bias in asking questions, recording answers, and making ratings; and (b) respondent-interviewer interaction that affects the answers obtained. However, Sudman and Bradburn (1974) found, on the basis of a review of studies that systematically varied interviewer and respondent race, that these effects, in toto, had a minor impact on attitude questions, except when white interviewers were paired with black respondents. It seems likely that factual questions are even less affected. Moreover, in the present investigation, interviewer bias in recording answers and making ratings, at least, ought to have a limited influence. Twenty-six of the 59 basic variables in the analysis involved questions with a fixed response format, which is relatively resistant to recording errors. Many of the other 24 that were based on open ended questions used highly structured ones (e.g., What was the highest grade you completed in school? [Question 32a]) eliciting very specific and circumscribed answers which are comparatively unsusceptible to recording error. And only 6 variables relied on ratings. (The three remaining variables were obtained from the census.) Furthermore, the interaction between respondents and interviewers of the same race in this study might be expected to lead to maximal validity in the answers obtained.

The only clear evidence of the effects of interviewer bias or respondent-interviewer interaction in the present findings is the split of the single residence factor for whites into two for blacks, determined by whether the variables were based on the census or self-reports and ratings. The differences between whites and blacks in functioning of the ratings vis-à-vis the census variables point to the operation of interviewer bias. On the other hand, the existence of other matching factors, including social status, which is composed of self-reports and ratings, indicates that the two effects do not have pervasive influences.

The other methodological issue involves differences between whites and blacks in their score distributions on the variables under analysis, as exemplified by the striking disparities observed between the samples on some of the key background variables. Variances, of course, affect correlations and, in turn, factor analyses, raising the possibility that both the similarities and differences between white and black factors may be attributable, at least in part, to disparities in variation. However, the purpose of the analysis was to identify dimensions present in specific populations of whites and blacks, and insofar as the samples were representative, the correlations and factor analyses, precisely because they do reflect the variances as well as other properties of the variables in the samples, accurately portray the whites and blacks. And, in any event, most of the variables had sufficient variance in each sample to generate factors. Only seven of the basic variables for whites and

nine for blacks in the first-order analyses had communalities under .50 together with no salient loadings on any factor, and three of these variables were common to both races.

Clustering of Status Groups

Clearly the most noteworthy finding in the cluster analyses was the large number of sets of respondents identified, each grouping comprising an extremely small proportion of the sample. It is interesting that the two analytic methods which were employed roughly agreed about the number of clusters and uncovered similar ones. Equally important, the clusters appeared to represent cohorts that were located at different points on an underlying continuum of social status.

It should be noted that limiting the analysis to social status variables, which were necessarily correlated, inevitably produced clusters formed largely, though not entirely, on the basis of similarity in the elevation, rather than the scatter or shape, of their profiles.[17] The D^2 index used in the cluster analyses reflects, in principle, all three profile components (Cronbach & Gleser, 1953), but correlation between the variables enhances the influence of elevation (i.e., if variables correlate perfectly, all of the scores on a profile are identical, and profiles can only differ in elevation). Although these psychometric constraints lead to the clusters in this study being relatively homogeneous in elevation and mainly differing among themselves on this characteristic, these influences have no bearing on the most striking results about the clusters: their number and size, and the apparent absence of discontinuities among them.

The present findings are inconsistent with the theoretical views, associated most notably with Warner, about the existence of a small number of social classes, and the empirical results cited previously that support such a conception. The wide variety of differences between the present study and the earlier investigations make it difficult to pinpoint the source of disagreement. At first glance, the current results also appear to disagree with the outcomes of previous studies that found no evidence of distinct classes, but this contradiction is more apparent than real; the identification in this investigation of an extremely large number of ostensible classes is tantamount to finding none at all. If the population is, indeed, fractionated to this extent, it is difficult to conceive of these groupings as classes in the usual sense.

This issue clearly remains unsettled. The analyses need to be extended to blacks as well as to different dimensions of social stratification, particularly the economic and power aspects. And possible sources of differences between these findings and earlier ones need to be examined in detail.

Measurement Implications

The present results have a number of important implications for the measurement of social stratification. The most central point is that the domain is, indeed, multidimensional and hence any one index, whether based on a single variable, such as occupation or education, or on a set of variables, such as Hollingshead's (1957) Two Factor Index of Social Position or Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics, cannot adequately assess the entire sphere.

Indeed, as indicated by the summary in Tables 46 to 48 of the commonly used indexes' loadings on the first-order factors, these measures did not even consistently define the factors that they presumably reflect, with the striking exception of Own Education, which had salient loadings on the matching social status factor in both samples. Own Occupation, Hollingshead's and Warner et al.'s indexes, and perhaps, Centers' Class Identification measure as well as Chapin's (1935) Social Status scale (original weights) ought to tap this factor, too, but Own Occupation and Hollingshead's index only loaded it for whites, and the other measures had no loadings in either sample. Chapin's scale is also relevant to the matching residence factor, but only loaded it for whites. Centers' measure, although pertinent to the black class consciousness factor, did not load it. And Own Income is only potentially relevant to two minor factors--white occupational success and black nature of income--and solely loaded the latter.

Insert Tables 46 to 48 about here

The best approach to dealing with the complexity in this domain is to assess the major factors separately, selecting those that are relevant for a particular purpose. All of the matching factors seem to represent important dimensions of social stratification and, hence, have wide pertinence for substantive work in this area as well as research that necessitates control for stratification influences. Some of the factors unique to whites or blacks, such as the four discussed previously, may be useful in more exploratory and specialized efforts.

Each factor may be assessed by the single variable with the highest loading, but it would be preferable, for the sake of maximizing validity and reliability, to use all of the salient variables. A related difficulty arises from the white-black differences in the factors, including the matching ones. Separate measures of the factors, even those that match, could be derived for each race, but any possible gain in accuracy stemming from such a precise operationalization of the factors would be offset by the difficulty of comparing the resulting indexes for whites and blacks. As a result, it seems desirable to use exactly the same measures for both races. Measures of the matching factors may be based on the variables that have loadings in both samples. In assessing the matching residence factor, it might be useful to obtain two indexes, one comprising the census variables and the other the self-reports and ratings, in line with this factor's division for blacks. Measures of the unique white and black factors may be derived from the variables that have loadings in the sample where the particular factor emerged. The indexes may then be used with both races to explore the measures' general applicability.

The limited findings of the cluster analyses, as well as the other studies of this topic, suggest that no firm basis exists for classifying people into social classes on the basis of their standing on any dimension of stratification. Although it may be convenient in some situations to divide individuals into categories on the basis of scores on the measures just described, such groupings are arbitrary and do not necessarily have any larger reality.

The applicability of the measures based on these factors to other communities and at other times is, of course, an empirical question. Since three of the matching factors--social status, residence, and main support's social status--were also found previously, their measures ought to be widely useful. Less certainty exists about indexes of the other matching factors or those unique to a race, but all of these measures, at the very least, are likely to be applicable for the near future to large Northern communities of which Toledo is representative.

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Footnotes

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[2]A small additional sample was drawn, but not used, consisting of black households with ratings of average or above on the house type scale.

[3]The criterion was missing or inadequate information on five or more of the following variables: Own Occupation, Own Education, Source of Income, Own Income, Other Family Members' Income, Centers' (1949) Class Identification measure, Chapin's (1935) Social Status scale (original and Guttman, 1942, weights), Interviewer's Rating of House Type, and Interviewer's Rating of Dwelling Area.

[4]The frequency distributions for the samples were compared with each other by χ^2 tests (all of the probability values are two-tailed): Age, χ^2 (4) = 21.34, $p < .01$; Sex, χ^2 (1) = 15.66, $p < .01$; Marital Status, χ^2 (4) = 30.25, $p < .01$; Household Type, χ^2 (11) = 48.78, $p < .01$; Number of Persons in Home, χ^2 (5) = 9.82, $p > .05$; Own or Family Income, χ^2 (8) = 48.08, $p < .01$; Own Current Occupation, including occupation groups only,

χ^2 (8) = 58.42, $p < .01$; Own Current Occupation, including all categories, χ^2 (13) = 76.88, $p < .01$; Own Education, χ^2 (5) = 40.28, $p < .01$; and Interviewer's Rating of Social Class, χ^2 (4) = 46.27, $p < .01$.

[5]The frequency distributions for the samples were compared with the 1960 and 1970 censuses by χ^2 tests (all of the probability values are two-tailed). Age: whites 1960, χ^2 (4) = 11.63, $p < .05$; whites 1970, χ^2 = 5.98, $p > .05$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 7.7, $p > .05$; and blacks 1970, χ^2 = 3.11, $p > .05$. Sex: whites 1960, χ^2 (1) = .08, $p > .05$; whites 1970, χ^2 = 1.53, $p > .05$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 7.14, $p < .01$; and blacks 1970, χ^2 = .00, $p > .05$. Number of Persons in Home: whites 1960, χ^2 (5) = 5.41, $p > .05$; whites 1970, χ^2 = 5.59, $p > .05$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 6.32, $p > .05$; and blacks 1970, χ^2 = 3.07, $p > .05$. Persons per Room: whites 1960, χ^2 (3) = 14.11, $p < .01$; whites 1970, χ^2 = 4.09, $p > .05$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 19.10, $p < .01$; blacks 1970, χ^2 = 3.00, $p > .05$. Number of Rooms: whites 1960, census data not available; whites 1970, χ^2 (7) = 43.90, $p < .01$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 19.41, $p < .01$; and blacks 1970, χ^2 = 15.23, $p < .05$. Owner vs. Renter of Home: whites 1960, χ^2 (1) = 9.22, $p < .01$; whites 1970, χ^2 = 12.59, $p < .01$; blacks 1960, χ^2 = 3.18, $p > .05$; and blacks 1970, χ^2 = 4.37, $p < .05$.

[6]Copies of the editing and coding manuals are available from the author.

[7]The questions and ratings were: Do you read any newspapers regularly...?, Which ones? (Q. 4); Do you read any magazines regularly...?,

Which ones? (Q. 5); What clubs or organizations do you belong to?, Do you hold any office or position in this group...?, About how often do you attend meetings of this organization...?, Does this organization... sometimes take a stand on housing or school problems, or other public problems...? (Q. 8 to 11); What country did his [the respondent's father or surrogate father] people originally come from? (Q. 71); What country did her [the respondent's mother or surrogate mother] people originally come from? (Q. 75); Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in social standing? (Q. 63); Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in income and wealth? (Q. 96); Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in power or influence? (Q. 82); People have different ideas of just how they fit into community affairs. Which one of these is the best description of how you fit in? (Q. 64); If you were asked to use one of these four names for your social class, which would you say you belonged in...? (Q. 62); Interviewer's rating of respondent's race (Q. 113); Interviewer's rating of respondent's skin color (Q. 114); and Interviewer's rating of respondent's social class (Q. 115).

[8]Coders of occupation questions were given special training over a two-day period in using Hollingshead, Warner et al., and Centers occupation codes as well as census (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960) occupation and industry codes. This training also included use of the Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries (U. S. Bureau of the

Census, 1960) and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, 1965). General principles of coding occupation data, special conventions to be followed, and the various coding schemes were discussed. Coders independently coded, with each of the schemes, a large number of answers to occupation questions, obtained from the practice questionnaires, and then discussed the results in a group with a supervisor. This process continued until the coders achieved maximal agreement.

[9]The "Other" cards, containing verbatim answers that did not fit into standard code categories for open ended questions, were tabulated when the coding of a section of the questionnaire was completed. Typically, new code categories were derived it they represented more than 10% of the total answers.

[10]A detailed description of the procedures used in obtaining the new variables from the basic coded ones is available from the author.

[11]Tables containing the means, standard deviations, and inter-correlations of the basic and supplementary variables in each sample, the unrotated first-order factor and transformation matrices for the two, and the coefficients of congruence between their rotated factors are available from the author.

[12]P. H. Rossi, personal communication, June 21, 1973.

[13]Tables containing the unrotated second-order factor and transformation matrices for the two samples are available from the author.

[14]Tables containing the unrotated third-order factor and transformation matrices for the two samples are available from the author.

[15]A table containing the D^2 matrix based on the respondents' score profiles is available from the author.

[16]A table containing the D^2 matrix based on the mean score profiles for the Carlson and Ward clusters is available from the author.

[17]The product-moment correlations between the social status variables ranged from .44 to .62, the median being .51; corrected for attenuation, using the variables' communalities as reliability measures, the correlations ranged from .68 to .93, with a median of .74. These corrected correlations are overestimates, because the communalities represent lower bound measures of reliability.

For a random sample of 87 D^2s from the 225 x 225 D^2 matrix, drawn with the constraints that each D^2 was based on score profiles with complete data and no profile was used more than once, D^2 had a product-moment correlation of .90 ($p < .01$, two-tailed) with the absolute difference in profile means (i.e., elevation), .14 ($p > .05$, two-tailed) with the absolute difference in profile standard deviations (i.e., scatter), and -.22 ($p < .05$, two-tailed) with the product-moment correlation between profiles (i.e., shape).

Table 1

Education of White and Black Family Heads Scaled by Social Status, 1960 Census

Warner et al. Social Status Category	Education (in years)	Whites (N=107,590)	Blacks (N=9,571)
1,2	13 or more	18.7%	7.0%
3	12	24.9	14.1
4	9-11	23.0	24.5
5	8	17.9	17.4
6,7	Under 8	15.5	37.0
Total		100.0%	100.0%

Note. The source of the data is U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Table 111--Toledo SMSA. The data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. The social status categories appear in Warner et al., 1949.

Table 2

Current Occupation of White and Black Family Heads Scaled by Social Status, 1960 Census

Warner et al. Social Status Category	Major Occupation Group	Whites (N=85,610)	Blacks (N=6,104)
1,2	Professionals, technical, and kindred workers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	25.3%	6.7%
3	Clerical and kindred workers; sales workers	16.7	7.0
4	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	23.8	14.9
6	Operatives and kindred workers; service workers; private household workers	29.9	56.4
7	Laborers, except farm and mine	4.3	15.1
Total		100.0%	100.1%

Note. The source of the data is U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Table 112--Toledo SMSA. The data shown for blacks are actually for non-whites. The social status categories appear in Warner et al., 1949. Their original occupational scale was employed, instead of the revised scale, because of the former's correspondence to the census occupation groups. Current Occupation was No Occupation or Not Reported for 21,255 respondents in the white census and 3,441 in the black census. A total of 725 respondents in the white census and 26 in the black census were either farmers and farm managers or farm laborers and farm foreman, two occupation groups not classifiable by the Warner et al. scheme. No census occupation group corresponded to the Warner et al. category 5, which consists of proprietors of small businesses. Although private household workers correspond to the Warner et al. category 7, they are included in category 6 in this table because the census data combine private household workers with service workers, and the latter predominate and belong in category 6. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 3

Age of the Interviewer

Age (in years)	Whites (N=17)	Blacks (N=18)
Under 25	47.1%	22.2%
25-34	11.8	38.9
35-44	23.5	11.1
45 and over	17.6	27.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note. Interviewer: Age was Not Ascertained for an additional 3 white and 5 black interviewers.

Table 4

Education of the Interviewers

Education (in years)	Whites (N=20)	Blacks (N=21)
Under 12	10.0%	4.8%
12	30.0	52.4
13-15	35.0	38.1
16 or more	25.0	4.8
Total	100.0%	100.1%

Note. Interviewer: Education was Not Ascertained for an additional 2 black interviewers. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Disposition of All Designated Households in the Samples

Disposition	Whites								Blacks							
	Lister's Rating of House Type								Lister's Rating of House Type							
	Upper		Middle		Lower		Total		Upper		Middle		Lower		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Deleted																
Interviewer irregularity	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0	17	94.4	70	100.0	91	98.9
Assignment card not returned by interviewer	3	75.0	4	66.7	3	100.0	10	76.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Duplicate household added by error	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.6	0	.0	1	1.1
Household added by error	1	25.0	2	33.3	0	.0	3	23.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	4	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	13	100.0	4	100.0	18	100.0	70	100.0	92	100.0
Ineligible																
Vacant	2	50.0	6	54.5	1	20.0	9	45.0	0	.0	1	14.3	21	25.0	22	22.9
Nonexistent	0	.0	1	9.1	1	20.0	2	10.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	1	1.0
Other--reason unspecified	1	25.0	2	18.2	1	20.0	4	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	10.7	9	9.4
White in black sample not added to white sample	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0	6	85.7	41	48.8	52	54.2
Person other than white or black	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	1	1.0
Initial race not ascertainable	0	.0	1	9.1	1	20.0	2	10.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
White drawn by error as replacement in black sample	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	1	1.0
Other race drawn by error for black sample	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	1	1.0
Vacant unit drawn by error for sample	1	25.0	1	9.1	0	.0	2	10.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	10.7	9	9.4
Total	4	100.0	11	100.0	5	100.0	20	100.0	5	100.0	7	100.0	84	100.0	96	99.9
Eligible																
Completed interview	65	86.7	98	79.0	60	74.1	225[a]	79.8	8	66.7	42	75.0	156	81.2	206	79.2
Refused	8	10.7	11	8.9	9	11.1	28	9.9	3	25.0	11	19.6	22	11.5	36	13.8
Ill	1	1.3	9	7.3	4	4.9	14	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	1.6	3	1.2
Never at home	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.8	4	2.1	5	1.9
Moved	1	1.3	3	2.4	3	3.7	7	2.5	0	.0	0	.0	5	2.6	5	1.9
Language barrier	0	.0	1	.8	3	3.7	4	1.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Invalid interview	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.2	1	.4	1	8.3	1	1.9	0	.0	2	.8
Other	0	.0	2	1.6	1	1.2	3	1.1	0	.0	1	1.8	2	1.0	3	1.2
Total	75	100.0	124	100.0	81	99.9	282	100.1	12	100.0	56	100.0	192	100.0	260	100.0
Grand Total	83	--	141	--	89	--	315	--	21	--	81	--	346	--	448	--

Note. Lister's Rating of House Type was collapsed as follows: upper ("excellent dwellings," "very good dwellings," and "good" dwellings"), middle ("average dwellings"), and lower ("fair dwellings," "poor dwellings," and "very poor dwellings").

[a]Lister's Rating of House Type was Not Ascertained for 2 households.

Table 6

Number of Households with Certain Dispositions per Location in the Samples

Disposition	Basic White Locations				Supplementary White Locations				Nonwhite Locations				Total			
		Households				Households				Households				Households		
	N Locations	N	Mean	S.D.	N Locations	N	Mean	S.D.	N Locations	N	Mean	S.D.	N Locations	N	Mean	S.D.
Whites																
Designated (after deletions)	128	268	2.09	1.09	0	0	--	--	33	34	1.03	.17	161	302	1.88	1.07
Eligible	126	252	2.00	1.06	0	0	--	--	29	30	1.03	.19	155	282	1.82	1.03
Completed interview	122	208	1.70	1.02	0	0	--	--	17	17	1.00	.00	139	225	1.62	.98
Blacks																
Designated (after deletions)	7	13	1.86	1.86	9	31	3.44	1.01	131	312	2.38	1.21	147	356	2.42	1.26
Eligible	4	8	2.00	2.00	6	13	2.17	1.17	118	239	2.03	1.01	128	260	2.03	1.04
Completed interview	3	5	1.67	1.15	6	11	1.83	1.17	108	190	1.76	.87	117	206	1.76	.89

Table 7

Age of the Samples

Age (in years)	Whites (N=221)	Blacks (N=205)
14-24	5.0%	8.8%
25-34	14.9	18.5
35-44	14.0	25.9
45-64	40.7	34.6
65 and over	25.3	12.2
Total	99.9%	100.0%

Note. Age was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 4 respondents in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 8

Sex of the Samples

Sex	Whites (N=225)	Blacks (N=206)
Male	82.2%	65.5%
Female	17.8	34.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9

Marital Status of the Samples

Marital Status	Whites (N=225)	Blacks (N=204)
Single	4.4%	6.4%
Married	76.4	56.9
Divorced	4.0	9.8
Separated	.9	10.3
Widowed	14.2	16.7
Total	99.9%	100.1%

Note. Marital Status was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 2 respondents in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 10

Household Type of the Samples

Household Type	Whites (N=224)	Blacks (N=205)
Husband and wife		
Children, other relatives, nonrelatives	.0%	.0%
Children, other relatives, no nonrelatives	1.3	1.5
Children, no other relatives, nonrelatives	.0	.0
Children, no other relatives, no nonrelatives	46.4	33.7
No children, other relatives, nonrelatives	.0	.0
No children, other relatives, no nonrelatives	.4	3.9
No children, no other relatives, nonrelatives	.4	2.0
No children, no other relatives, no nonrelatives	28.1	15.1
No Spouse		
Children, other relatives, nonrelatives	.4	.0
Children, other relatives, no nonrelatives	.9	3.4
Children, no other relatives, nonrelatives	.0	.5
Children, no other relatives, no nonrelatives	3.6	16.1
No children, other relatives, nonrelatives	.0	.0
No children, other relatives, no nonrelatives	1.3	3.9
No children, no other relatives, nonrelatives	.9	2.9
No children, no other relatives, no nonrelatives	16.1	17.1
Total	99.8%	100.1%

Note. Household Type was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 1 respondent in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 11

Number of Persons in Home of the Samples

Number of Persons	Whites (N=224)	Blacks (N=205)
1	16.1%	17.1%
2	32.6	27.3
3	13.4	19.5
4	18.8	11.2
5	8.0	8.3
6 or more	11.2	16.6
Total	100.1%	100.0%

Note. Number of Persons in Home was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 1 respondent in the white sample and 1 in the black sample.

Table 12

Own or Family Income of the Samples

Income (in dollars)	Whites (N=194)	Blacks (N=172)
Under 2,000	7.2%	24.4%
2,000-3,999	10.3	19.2
4,000-5,999	9.3	14.0
6,000-7,999	19.1	15.1
8,000-9,999	12.4	12.2
10,000-11,999	12.4	5.8
12,000-14,999	15.5	4.1
15,000-24,999	10.8	4.1
25,000 and over	3.1	1.2
Total	100.1%	100.1%

Note. Own or Family Income was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 31 respondents in the white sample and 34 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 13

Own Current Occupation of the Samples

Major Occupation Group	Whites (N=203)	Blacks (N=192)
Occupation		
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.9%	4.2%
Farmers and farm managers	.0	.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	15.3	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7.4	2.6
Sales workers	4.4	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14.3	7.3
Operatives and kindred workers	14.8	21.9
Private household workers	.0	6.2
Service workers, except private household	4.9	13.0
Farm laborers and foremen	.0	.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	3.4	6.2
No Occupation		
Unemployed	2.0	10.4
Retired	17.2	14.6
Full-time housewife	5.9	6.2
Disabled	.0	2.6
Never worked	.5	1.0
Total	100.0%	99.8%

Note. Own Current Occupation was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 22 respondents in the white sample and 14 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 14

Own Education of the Samples

Education (in years)	Whites (N=222)	Blacks (N=190)
Under 8	8.6%	26.8%
8	14.0	12.6
9-11	17.6	26.8
12	35.6	22.1
13-15	11.7	6.8
16 or more	12.6	4.7
Total	100.1%	99.8%

Note. Own Education was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 3 respondents in the white sample and 16 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 15

Interviewer's Rating of Social Class of the Samples

Rating	Whites (N=223)	Blacks (N=203)
Upper	2.7%	.5%
Upper middle	40.4	19.2
Lower middle	42.2	39.4
Upper lower	13.5	34.5
Lower lower	1.3	6.4
Total	100.1%	100.0%

Note. Interviewer's Rating of Social Class was Not Ascertained for an additional 2 respondents in the white sample and 3 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 16

Comparisons of Age of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Age (in years)	Whites			Blacks		
		Census			Census	
	Sample	1960	1970	Sample	1960	1970
	(N=221)	(N=127,651)	(N=137,681)	(N=205)	(N=11,279)	(N=15,573)
14-24	5.0%	4.4%	7.3%	8.8%	5.1%	9.3%
25-34	14.9	17.6	17.0	18 5	22.4	20.5
35-44	14.0	21.1	17.2	25.9	25.9	21.3
45-64	40.7	38.1	37.3	34.6	36.2	34.5
65 and over	25.3	18.8	21.2	12.2	10.5	14.4
Total	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Table 106--Toledo SMSA; 1971b, Table 36--Lucas County. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. Age was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 4 respondents in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 17

Comparisons of Sex of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Sex	Whites			Blacks		
		Census			Census	
	Sample (N=225)	1960 (N=127,651)	1970 (N=137,681)	Sample (N=206)	1960 (N=11,279)	1970 (N=15,573)
Male	82.2%	82.9%	78.9%	65.5%	73.8%	65.5%
Female	17.8	17.1	21.1	34.5	26.2	34.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962a, Table 106--Toledo SMSA; 1971b, Table 36--Lucas County. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites.

Table 18

Comparisons of Number of Persons in Home of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Number of Persons	Whites			Blacks		
		Census			Census	
	Sample	1960	1970	Sample	1960	1970
	(N=224)	(N=127,692)	(N=138,316)	(N=205)	(N=11,238)	(N=15,573)
1	16.1%	14.6%	19.0%	17.1%	13.6%	19.3%
2	32.6	30.2	30.4	27.3	24.4	24.3
3	13.4	17.7	16.2	19.5	17.4	16.6
4	18.8	16.8	14.8	11.2	13.9	12.6
5	8.0	10.7	9.5	8.3	9.8	9.6
6 or more	11.2	10.0	10.0	16.6	20.9	17.6
Total	100.1%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Tables H1 and H3--Lucas County; 1971a, Tables 14 and 17--Lucas County. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. Number of Persons in Home was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 1 respondent in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 19

Comparisons of Persons per Room of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Persons per Room	Whites			Blacks		
		Census			Census	
	Sample (N=223)	1960 (N=127,652)	1970 (N=138,316)	Sample (N=204)	1960 (N=11,238)	1970 (N=15,573)
.50 or less	60.5%	49.5%	55.8%	53.9%	39.4%	48.6%
.51-.75	21.5	22.7	21.6	16.7	20.6	20.9
.76-1.00	12.6	21.3	17.5	19.1	22.6	19.3
1.01 or more	5.4	6.5	5.1	10.3	17.4	11.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Tables H1 and H3--Lucas County; 1971a, Tables 14 and 17--Lucas County. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. Persons per Room was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 2 respondents in the white sample and 2 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 20

Comparisons of Number of Rooms in Home of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Number of Rooms	Whites		Blacks		
		Census		Census	
	Sample (N=224)	1970 (N=138,316)	Sample (N=205)	1960 (N=11,238)	1970 (N=15,573)
1	.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.9%	1.0%
2	.4	2.0	1.5	3.9	2.7
3	3.6	7.3	10.2	12.5	10.8
4	10.3	15.0	18.0	14.6	13.2
5	20.5	27.3	24.4	23.9	24.9
6	32.6	27.2	22.0	22.0	24.2
7	14.7	11.8	8.3	11.7	12.7
8 or more	17.9	8.4	15.6	9.5	10.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Table H3--Lucas County; 1971a, Tables 14 and 17--Lucas County. The 1960 census data for whites were not available. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. Number of Rooms was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 1 respondent in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 21

Comparisons of Owner vs. Renter Occupancy of Homes of the Samples with the 1960 and 1970 Censuses

Occupancy	Whites			Blacks		
		Census			Census	
	Sample (N=205)	1960 (N=127,692)	1970 (138,316)	Sample (N=176)	1960 (N=11,238)	1970 (N=15,573)
Owner	82.0%	72.5%	70.7%	40.3%	47.1%	48.3%
Renter	18.0	27.5	29.3	59.7	52.9	51.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note. The sources of the census data are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b, Table H1--Lucas County; 1971a, Tables 14 and 17--Lucas County. The 1960 census data shown for blacks are actually for nonwhites. Owner vs. Renter of Home was Don't Know or Not Ascertained for an additional 20 respondents in the white sample and 30 in the black sample.

Table 22

Length of Interview

Length (in minutes)	Whites (N=224)	Blacks (N=205)
Under 60	.9%	1.5%
60-89	28.1	42.0
90-119	52.7	42.4
120-149	14.3	12.2
150 and over	4.0	2.0
Total	100.0%	100.1%

Note. Length of Interview was Not Ascertained for an additional 1 respondent in the white sample and 1 in the black sample. Percentages do not add up to 100.0% because of rounding errors.

Table 23

Basic Variables and Their Sources

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Social Status		
Self-report of comparative social standing	--	63
Interviewer's rating of social class	Artz et al., 1971.	115
Own occupation--Duncan	Artz et al., 1971; response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	19, 20, 21, or 38
Own education--years	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	32a
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	117
Protestant religious preference	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	83
Sex is male	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a
Age--years	--	66
Main support's occupation--Duncan	Gurin et al., 1960; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966; response scaled by Duncan's 1961a, 1961b, socio-economic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	69; 72 or 76
Main support's education--years	Gurin et al., 1960; and Artz et al., 1971.	69; 73 or 77
Friend's occupation--Duncan	Artz et al., 1971; response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	13

Table 23 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Wealth		
Self-report of comparative income and wealth	--	96
Source of income	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; response scaled by Warner et al.'s, 1949, procedure.	99
Own income--in 1000's	Artz et al., 1971.	100
Family savings	Caplovitz, 1963; and Morgan et al., 1962.	97a
Family debts	Caplovitz, 1963.	98
Power		
Self-report of comparative influence and power	--	82
Decision maker in community affairs	Horton and Thompson, 1962.	64
Takes active part in local issues	Dahl, 1961; and Foskett, 1955.	91
People ask for his/her opinions	Katz and Lazarsfeld, 1955.	90
Thinks public officials care about him/her	Campbell et al., 1954.	87
Number of officials or politicians he/she has met	--	88
Had contact with officials or politicians about something he/she wanted	Dahl, 1961.	89a
Number of organization memberships	Artz et al., 1971.	8
Number of leadership positions in organizations	Artz et al., 1971.	9

Table 23 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Number of organizations that takes stands on public issues	Woodward and Roper, 1950.	11
Own occupation--Centers' power	Artz et al., 1971; response scaled by Centers', 1949, power procedure.	19, 20, or 21
Number of employees supervised	Artz et al., 1971; and Gurin et al., 1960.	24b or 24d-24g
Class Consciousness		
Centers' Class Identification measure	Centers, 1949.	62a
Thinks of self as being in a social class	Campbell et al., 1960.	42
Believes there are two or more classes	Kahl and Davis, 1955.	41
Says workers like unions, and businessmen do not	Centers, 1953; Landecker, 1963.	52
Belongs to a union	Artz et al., 1971.	8
Republican political party preference	Campbell et al., 1954.	85
Psychological Gratification		
Happiness	Gurin et al., 1960.	61
Extent of success in life	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	80
Current or last job: Satisfaction	Gurin et al., 1960.	25

Table 23 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Source, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Home and Possessions		
Possessions	Gough, 1949; and Leahy, 1936.	92--Hi-fi or Stereo Phonograph, Musical Instrument, Typewriter, Encyclopedia, Automobile, Camera
Number of newspapers	Caplovitz, 1963.	4
Number of magazines	Caplovitz, 1963.	5
Food expenditures	Caplovitz, 1963.	95
Housing expenditures	Morgan et al., 1962.	107b-107e, 108, or 109b-109e
Rent--actual or estimated	Morgan et al., 1962.	107a, 108a, or 109f
Persons per room	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; Caplovitz, 1963; and Morgan, 1962; responses combined by U.S. Bureau of the Census's, 1962b, procedure.	2a; 104
Owner vs. renter of home	Morgan et al., 1962.	105
Interviewer's rating of house type	Warner et al., 1949.	123
Self-report of comparative neighborhood quality	Artz et al., 1971.	110
Interviewer's rating of dwelling area	Warner et al., 1949.	124
Census: Median house value for census tract	U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b.	—

Table 23 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Source, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Census: Median rent for census tract	U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b.	--
Census: Percent deteriorating and dilapidated housing for census tract	U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1962b.	--
Life Chances and Life Styles		
Number of times unemployed	Morgan et al., 1962.	17
Number of spare time activities	Artz et al., 1971; and Gurin et al., 1960	3
Interviewer's rating of grammar	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	119
Attitudes and Values		
Anomie	Srole, 1956; question selected on basis of Neal and Rettig, 1963; and Struening and Richardson, 1965.	51
Authoritarianism	Adorno et al., 1950; question selected on basis of Krug, 1961; and Struening and Richardson, 1965.	50
Congenial vs. economic considerations in choosing a job	National Opinion Research Center, 1947; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	30
Personal vs. impersonal factors in getting ahead on a job	Artz et al., 1971; and The Fortune Survey, 1947.	31
Personal vs. impersonal things affecting success	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	81

Table 24

Supplementary Variables and Their Sources

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Social Status		
Own nationality--Lenski	Artz et al., 1971; responses scaled and combined by Lenski's, 1954, procedure.	71, 75
Own nationality--Rossi	Artz et al., 1971; responses scaled by Rossi's, Personal Communication--June 21, 1973, procedure and combined by Lenski's, 1954, procedure.	71, 75
Race is black	Gurin et al., 1960.	113
Interviewer's rating of skin color	Freeman et al., 1966.	114
Main support's nationality--Rossi	Artz et al., 1971; responses scaled by Rossi's, Personal Communication--June 21, 1973, procedure.	69; 71 or 75
Wealth		
Other family members' income--in 1000's	--	103
(Own or family income--in 1000's)	Artz et al., 1971.	100, 103
Power		
(Number of successful contacts with officials or politicians)	Dahl, 1961.	89
(Number of all contacts with officials or politicians)	Dahl, 1961.	89

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Class Consciousness		
Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale--revised	Centers, 1949.	43-48
Home and Possessions		
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	Caplovitz, 1963; and Chapin, 1935; responses scored by Chapin's, 1935, procedure.	4; 5; 92--Bookcase with Books in It--How many?, Telephone; 92--Black and White TV, Color TV, or Radio; 120.
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	Caplovitz, 1963; and Chapin, 1935; responses scored by Guttman's, 1942, procedure.	4; 5; 92--Bookcase with Books in It--How many?, Telephone; 92--Black and White TV, Color TV, or Radio; 120
(Rent--actual or estimated--per room)	Morgan et al., 1962.	104; 107a, 108a, or 109f
(Number of rooms)	Morgan et al., 1962.	104
(Lister's rating of house type)	Warner et al., 1949.	Cover Page--Rating:Area
Interviewer's rating of building type--private home	Morgan et al., 1962.	122a
Interviewer's rating of building condition	Deutsch, 1967.	121
(Lister's rating of dwelling area)	Warner et al., 1949.	Cover Page--Rating:HU
Neighbor's occupation--Duncan	Response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	111

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Composite Indexes		
(Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position)	Artz et al., 1971; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966; responses scaled and combined by Hollingshead's 1957, procedure.	19 or 20; 32a
(Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics)	Artz et al., 1971; Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Warner et al., 1949; responses scaled and combined by Warner et al.'s, 1949, procedure.	19, 20, 21, or 38; 99; 123; 124
Background and Family Situation		
Raised in broken home	Gurin et al., 1960	69a
Main support was man	Gurin et al., 1960.	69
Main support's birthplace	Artz et al., 1971; and Gurin et al., 1960.	69; 70 or 74
Number of all siblings	Artz et al., 1971; responses combined by Blau and Duncan's, 1967, procedure.	78, 79
Own birthplace	Gurin et al., 1960.	65
Size of community where raised	Artz et al., 1971.	67
Length of time in Toledo	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	68
Marital status--married	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	35a
Spouse had income	--	103
Broken family	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a
Extended family	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a
Nonrelatives in home	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
(Number in nuclear family in home)	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a
(Number in total family in home)	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.	2a
(Number of persons in home)	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963; responses combined by U.S. Bureau of the Census's, 1962b, procedure.	2a
Child Rearing		
Physically punishes child	--	53
Permits child's aggression towards parent	Sears et al., 195[illegible]	54
Buying Behavior		
Buys on installment plan	--	93
Life insurance policy size	Caplovitz, 1963.	94
Leisure Time Activities		
(Spare time activities: Radio and television)	Artz et al., 1971; Gurin et al., 1960.	3
(Spare time activities: Active sports and recreation)	Artz et al., 1971; Gurin et al., 1960.	3
Activities in past week: Went to a bar	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	7--Went to a Bar
Activities in past week: Worked on car	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	7--Worked on Car
Activities in past week: Read Bible	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	7--Read Bible
Activities in past week: Sang or played instrument	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	7--Sang or Played Instrument

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Number of visits with friends	Artz et al., 1971.	12
Attendance at organization meetings	Artz et al., 1971.	10
Number of favorite television programs	--	6
Type of favorite television programs: Comedy	--	6
Type of favorite television programs: Current affairs and news	--	6
Type of favorite television programs: Movies	--	6
Type of favorite television programs: Sports	--	6
Occupationally Related Issues		
First job--Duncan	Artz et al., 1971; response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	14
Age at first job	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	15
Number of jobs held	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	16
Currently employed full time	Artz et al., 1971.	18
Current or last job: Self-employed vs. works for someone else	Gurin et al., 1960.	24a
Current or last job: Length of time employed	Morgan et al., 1962.	23
Current or last job: Chances of advancement	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	27
Current or last job: Extent of skill and talent used	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	26

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Aspirations		
Preferred job for self--Duncan	Artz et al., 1971; response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	28
Educational aspiration for self--years	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	33
Occupational aspiration for son--Duncan	Parker and Kleiner, 1966; response scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972.	29
Educational aspiration for son--years	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	34
Expected changes in future income	Caplovitz, 1963.	102
Mobility and Inconsistency in Status		
(Blau and Duncan's Intrageneration Occupational Mobility score)	Artz et al., 1971; responses scaled by Duncan's 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972, and combined by Blau and Duncan's, 1967, procedure.	14; 19, 20, or 21
(Blau and Duncan's Intergeneration Occupational Mobility score)	Artz et al., 1971; Gurin et al., 1960; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966; responses scaled by Duncan's 1961a, 1961b, socioeconomic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972, and combined by Blau and Duncan's, 1967, procedure.	19; 20 or 21; 69; 72 or 76
(Intergeneration educational mobility)	Artz et al., 1971; Gurin et al., 1960; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	32a; 69; 73 or 77
Intrageneration income mobility	Caplovitz, 1963.	101
(Lenski's Index of Status Crystallization)	Artz et al., 1971; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966; responses scaled and combined by Lenski's, 1954, procedure.	19 or 20, 32a, 71 or 75, 100

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question of Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
(Laumann's Index of Associational Status Congruence)	Artz et al., 1971; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966; responses scaled by Duncan's, 1961a, 1961b, socio-economic index, as adapted by Stricker, 1972, and combined by Laumann's, 1966, procedure.	13; 19, 20, or 21; 72; 111
Impulse Expression		
Present vs. future orientation	National Opinion Research Center cited in Erskine, 1964.	49
Chooses immediate vs. delayed gratification in spending windfall	Caplovitz, 1963; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	112
Politics and Religion		
Voting frequency in elections	Campbell et al., 1960.	86
Religious interest	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.	84
Interview and Interviewer		
Date of interview	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	Cover Page--Date
Length of interview	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.	Cover Page--Time Interview Began/Time Interview Ended
Interview reassigned	--	--
Interview validated	--	Cover Page--Validation Check
Interviewer: Sex is male	--	--
Interviewer: Age	--	--
Interviewer: Education	--	--

142

Table 24 (Continued)

Variable	Source of Main Question or Rating and Its Scoring, if Not Original	Main Question or Rating Number
Interviewer's rating of frankness	Artz et al., 1971.	118
Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale--revised	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960; questions selected on basis of Goldfried, 1964.	55-60

Note. Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses.

Table 25

Psychometric Properties of Basic Variables

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Self-report of comparative social standing	214	201	.9	.5	213	1.00	201	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of social class	223	203	.4	.0	223	1.00	203	1.00	.0	.0
Own occupation--Duncan	197	183	21.8	13.1	210	.91	196	.92	5.8	3.9
Own education--years	222	190	2.2	2.4	222	.98	190	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	222	206	.0	.0	222	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Protestant religious preference	225	203	1.8	.5	224	.97	203	.97	.0	.0
Sex is male	225	206	.4	1.9	225	.98	206	.96	.0	.0
Age--years	221	205	.0	.5	223	1.00	205	1.00	.9	.0
Main support's occupation--Duncan	194	172	14.7	15.0	197	.95	172	.96	.0	1.5
Main support's education--years	163	146	5.8	2.9	163	.94	146	1.00	.0	.0
Friend's occupation--Duncan	202	175	20.9	16.5	203	.93	177	.97	1.3	1.5
Self-report of comparative income and wealth	217	204	.0	.0	217	1.00	204	1.00	.0	.0
Source of income	187	150	.9	1.0	188	1.00	150	1.00	.9	.0
Own income--in 1000's	204	186	1.3	2.4	203	1.00	184	1.00	.0	.5

Table 25 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Family savings	214	202	.0	.0	214	1.00	202	1.00	.0	.0
Family debts	215	197	1.3	1.0	216	.75	197	1.00	.0	.0
Self-report of comparative influence and power	214	205	.9	.0	214	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Decision maker in community affairs	225	202	.0	.0	225	1.00	202	1.00	.0	.0
Takes active part in local issues	222	203	.9	1.0	223	.98	204	.96	.0	.0
People ask for his/her opinions	225	206	.4	.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Thinks public officials care about him/her	217	203	.9	.0	217	.99	203	1.00	.0	.0
Number of officials or politicians he/she has met	214	198	1.3	1.0	214	1.00	198	1.00	.0	.0
Had contact with officials or politicians about something he/she wanted	225	205	.0	.0	225	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Number of organization memberships	211	200	.4	2.4	225	1.00	205	.99	5.3	1.9
Number of leadership positions in organizations	210	199	.4	.5	225	.99	204	1.00	6.7	2.4
Number of organizations that takes stands on public issues	206	192	1.3	1.9	221	.99	198	.99	7.1	2.9
Own occupation--Centers' power	201	193	7.6	3.9	213	.93	199	.92	5.3	3.4
Number of employees supervised	191	171	2.7	1.0	196	1.00	175	1.00	3.6	2.4
Centers' Class Identification measure	223	205	.0	.0	223	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0

Table 25 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Thinks of self as being in a social class	222	196	.0	.0	222	1.00	196	1.00	.0	.0
Believes there are two or more classes	180	169	4.9	4.8	176	1.00	167	1.00	.0	.0
Says workers like unions, and businessmen do not	218	200	.9	.0	218	1.00	200	1.00	.0	.0
Belongs to a union	211	200	2.2	1.5	225	.94	205	.96	5.8	1.9
Republican political party preference	201	186	.4	1.0	201	.99	186	1.00	.0	.0
Happiness	223	205	.0	.0	223	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Extent of success in life	222	206	.0	.0	222	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Current or last job: Satisfaction	207	188	.4	.0	214	1.00	195	1.00	3.6	3.4
Possessions	224	200	.4	2.9	225	1.00	202	1.00	.0	.5
Number of newspapers	221	203	2.7	1.9	225	.99	206	.99	1.8	1.5
Number of magazines	215	202	4.4	1.5	223	1.00	205	.92	3.6	1.5
Food expenditures	221	204	1.3	1.0	221	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
Housing expenditures	188	149	5.3	6.8	200	.95	153	.98	6.7	3.9
Rent--actual or estimated	194	170	1.3	1.9	205	1.00	176	1.00	5.8	4.4
Persons per room	223	204	.9	.5	223	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
Owner vs. renter of home	205	176	.0	.0	219	1.00	185	1.00	6.2	4.4

Table 25 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Interviewer's rating of house type	193	190	.0	.0	193	1.00	190	1.00	.0	.0
Self-report of comparative neighborhood quality	219	203	.0	.0	219	1.00	203	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of dwelling area	224	206	.9	.0	223	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Census: Median house value for census tract	225	206	.4	.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Census: Median rent for census tract	225	206	.4	1.0	225	.99	206	.62	.0	.0
Census: Percent deteriorating and dilapidated housing for census tract	225	206	.0	1.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Number of times unemployed	220	197	.9	2.4	218	1.00	197	.99	.0	.0
Number of spare time activities	202	194	20.0	13.1	222	.94	204	.95	9.3	5.3
Interviewer's rating of grammar	224	201	.0	.0	224	1.00	201	1.00	.0	.0
Anomie	224	206	.0	.0	224	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Authoritarianism	218	205	.9	1.0	218	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Congenial vs. economic considerations in choosing a job	224	200	.0	1.0	224	1.00	204	.98	.0	1.9
Personal vs. impersonal factors in getting ahead on a job	219	203	.0	1.0	221	1.00	202	1.00	.9	.0
Personal vs. impersonal things affecting success	215	200	.9	1.9	215	.98	200	.96	.0	.0

Note. All of the intraclass correlations are significant at the .01 level (one-tailed).

Table 26

Psychometric Properties of Supplementary Variables

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Own nationality--Lenski	173	206	4.4	.0	171	1.00	206	.00	.0	.0
Own nationality--Rossi	176	206	4.0	.0	175	1.00	206	.00	.0	.0
Race is black	225	206	.0	.0	225	.00	206	.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of skin color	225	206	.0	.0	225	.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Main support's nationality--Rossi	192	206	2.7	.0	189	1.00	206	.00	.0	.0
Other family members' income--in 1000's	211	186	2.2	2.9	209	1.00	183	1.00	.4	.5
(Own or family income--in 1000's)	194	172	3.6	4.8	191	1.00	168	1.00	.4	1.0
(Number of successful contacts with officials or politicians)	211	199	4.0	1.5	214	.95	200	.94	1.8	.5
(Number of all contacts with officials or politicians)	211	199	4.9	.5	214	.96	200	.99	1.3	.0
Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale--revised	124	161	4.0	1.5	123	1.00	161	1.00	.0	.0
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	50	83	3.6	2.9	52	1.00	83	1.00	.4	1.0
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	52	83	3.6	2.9	54	1.00	83	1.00	.4	1.0
(Rent--actual or estimated--per room)	194	169	.9	1.5	203	1.00	175	1.00	5.3	4.4
(Number of rooms)	224	205	.4	.0	223	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
(Lister's rating of house type)	223	206	.0	.0	223	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of building type--private home	193	188	.0	.0	193	1.00	188	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of building condition	217	203	.0	.0	217	1.00	203	1.00	.0	.0
(Lister's rating of dwelling area)	208	200	.0	.0	208	1.00	200	1.00	.0	.0
Neighbor's occupation--Duncan	208	178	10.7	12.1	208	.97	180	.98	.4	1.5
(Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position)	143	125	25.3	12.1	162	.94	130	.96	4.0	1.5
(Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics)	141	107	22.7	14.6	157	.95	114	.96	4.4	1.5
Raised in broken home	225	204	.0	1.0	225	1.00	205	.98	.0	.0
Main support was man	223	194	1.3	1.5	221	1.00	195	.96	.0	.5
Main support's birthplace	213	178	.9	.5	213	1.00	178	1.00	.0	.5
Number of all siblings	218	202	1.8	1.0	21	1.00	201	1.00	1.3	.5
Own birthplace	223	206	.0	.0	223	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Size of community where raised	223	204	.0	.0	223	1.00	204	1.00	.0	.0
Length of time in Toledo	222	203	.4	1.0	224	1.00	203	1.00	.9	.0
Marital status--married	225	204	.0	.0	225	1.00	204	1.00	.0	.0
Spouse had income	219	194	.4	.5	219	1.00	194	1.00	.4	.0
Broken family	224	205	.4	1.5	225	.91	203	.98	.4	.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Extended family	224	205	.0	1.0	225	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
Nonrelatives in home	224	205	.0	1.0	225	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
(Number in nuclear family in home)	224	205	.4	1.0	225	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
(Number in total family in home)	224	205	.4	1.0	225	1.00	204	1.00	.4	.0
(Number of persons in home)	224	205	.4	.5	225	1.00	205	1.00	.4	.0
Physically punishes child	203	193	3.1	1.9	201	.98	196	.97	.4	.5
Permits child's aggression towards parent	223	206	.4	.0	223	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Buys on installment plan	224	206	.4	.0	224	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Life insurance policy size	209	185	.4	1.5	208	1.00	187	.85	.0	.0
(Spare time activities: Radio and television)	202	194	.9	1.5	222	.99	204	.98	9.3	5.3
(Spare time activities: Active sports and recreation)	202	194	5.8	2.4	222	.96	204	.98	8.9	5.3
Activities in past week: Went to a bar	225	206	.0	.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Activities in past week: Worked on car	224	203	.4	.5	224	1.00	203	1.00	.0	.0
Activities in past week: Read Bible	225	206	.0	.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Activities in past week: Sang or played instrument	224	206	.4	.0	224	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0
Number of visits with friends	223	206	.0	.0	223	1.00	206	1.00	.0	.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Attendance at organization meetings	204	187	.9	2.4	217	1.00	193	.97	5.8	2.4
Number of favorite television programs	216	198	5.8	4.8	215	.99	194	1.00	.0	.0
Type of favorite television programs: Comedy	201	188	3.1	2.4	215	.96	194	.98	7.1	3.9
Type of favorite television programs: Current affairs and news	201	188	5.3	2.9	215	.92	194	.97	6.2	3.9
Type of favorite television programs: Movies	201	188	4.0	3.4	215	.92	194	.91	6.7	3.9
Type of favorite television programs: Sports	201	188	2.2	1.9	215	.99	194	1.00	7.6	3.9
First job--Duncan	214	198	24.9	22.8	218	.93	196	.96	.0	.5
Age at first job	212	193	.9	1.0	221	1.00	201	1.00	4.0	4.4
Number of jobs held	196	181	.9	1.0	202	1.00	186	1.00	4.4	3.9
Currently employed full time	215	199	.0	.0	225	1.00	206	1.00	4.4	3.4
Current or last job: Self-employed vs. works for someone else	209	188	.0	.0	216	1.00	194	1.00	3.1	2.9
Current or last job: Length of time employed	206	187	.9	1.5	213	1.00	193	1.00	3.1	2.9
Current or last job: Chances of advancement	203	188	.4	.0	211	1.00	195	1.00	4.0	3.4
Current or last job: Extent of skill and talent used	207	188	1.3	.0	214	1.00	195	1.00	3.6	3.4
Preferred job for self--Duncan	186	175	16.4	9.2	202	.93	188	.97	5.8	3.4
Educational aspiration for self--years	208	201	2.7	3.9	209	.99	203	.99	.0	.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Occupational aspiration for son--Duncan	155	178	3.1	3.4	153	1.00	178	.99	.4	.0
Educational aspiration for son--years	204	204	8.0	1.9	209	.74	204	.98	.0	.0
Expected changes in future income	215	189	1.3	.0	215	1.00	189	1.00	.0	.0
(Blau and Duncan's Intrageneration Occupational Mobility score)	155	143	29.8	25.2	159	.83	145	.89	.4	.0
(Blau and Duncan's Intergeneration Occupational Mobility score)	133	120	25.8	19.4	145	.88	128	.92	4.0	2.4
(Intergeneration educational mobility)	161	137	7.6	3.9	161	.93	137	1.00	.0	.0
Intrageneration income mobility	223	191	.4	.0	223	1.00	191	1.00	.0	.0
(Lenski's Index of Status Crystallization)	103	113	17.3	7.3	110	.91	121	.99	3.6	2.4
(Laumann's Index of Associational Status Congruence)	133	96	40.4	28.6	148	.81	111	.90	5.3	4.4
Present vs. future orientation	225	206	.0	.5	225	1.00	206	.98	.0	.0
Chooses immediate vs. delayed gratification in spending windfall	172	178	4.0	3.9	173	1.00	176	.94	1.3	1.0
Voting frequency in elections	209	191	.4	.0	211	.99	191	1.00	.9	.0
Religious interest	222	205	.0	.0	222	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Date of interview	225	206	.9	2.4	225	1.00	206	.99	.0	.0
Length of interview	224	205	.0	.5	224	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Variable	Number of Substantive Scores		Percentage of Coder Disagreements		Intraclass Correlation between Coders				Percentage of Editing Discrepancies	
					Whites		Blacks			
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	N	Correlation	N	Correlation	Whites	Blacks
Interview reassigned	225	206	.9	.5	225	.97	206	.98	.0	.0
Interview validated	225	206	.0	1.5	225	1.00	205	.88	.0	.0
Interviewer: Sex is male	225	206	1.8	.0	225	.95	206	1.00	.0	.0
Interviewer: Age	100	164	.9	1.9	100	.99	164	.98	.0	.0
Interviewer: Education	225	206	.0	1.9	225	1.00	206	.97	.0	.0
Interviewer's rating of frankness	221	205	.0	.5	221	1.00	205	1.00	.0	.0
Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale--revised	215	200	.4	.5	215	1.00	200	1.00	.0	.0

Note. All of the interclass correlations, except those of .00, are significant at the .01 level (one-tailed). Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses.

Table 27

Internal-Consistency Reliability of Basic Variables

Variable	N Components	Whites		Blacks	
		N	Reliability	N	Reliability
Number of organization memberships	14	211	.15	200	.13
Possessions	6	224	.67	200	.68
Number of spare time activities	17	202	-.58	194	-.70

Table 28

Internal-Consistency Reliability of Supplementary Variables

Variable	N Components	Whites		Blacks	
		N	Reliability	N	Reliability
Own or family income--in 1000's	2	194	-.04	172	.51
Centers' Conservatism-Radicalism scale--revised	6	124	.50	161	.34
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights	22	50	.57	83	.70
Chapin's Social Status scale--Guttman weights	21	52	.66	83	.71
Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position	2	143	.62	125	.63
Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics	4	141	.58	107	.51
Number of all siblings	2	218	-.03	202	-.10
Number in nuclear family in home	4	224	.18	205	.15
Number in total family in home	8	224	.14	205	.03
Number of persons in home	10	224	.12	205	-.07
Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale--revised	6	215	.33	200	.53

Table 29

Percentage of Total Variance Accounted for by First-Order Factors

Factor	Variance	
	Whites	Blacks
I	18.9%	13.4%
II	5.3	5.4
III	4.6	4.5
IV	3.1	4.3
V	2.9	3.2
VI	2.6	2.5
VII	2.2	2.5
VIII	1.8	2.3
IX	1.6	2.1
X	1.5	2.1
XI	1.5	1.8
XII	1.3	1.7
XIII	1.2	1.5
XIV	1.2	1.4
XV	1.1	1.4
XVI	1.1	1.3
XVII	1.0	1.1
XVIII	.9	1.0
XIX		.9
Total	53.8%	54.4%

Table 30

Intercorrelations of Obliquely Rotated First-Order Factors

Factor	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII
I		.67	.48	.35	.33	.44	.28	.16	.46	-.27	.41	.47	.20	.41	.33	.06	-.01	.09
II	.12		.46	.25	.35	.25	.21	.08	.36	-.28	.23	.39	.15	.28	.38	.10	.02	.07
III	.43	.19		.38	.07	.25	.38	.10	.14	-.29	.27	.30	.16	.16	.10	.18	.08	-.01
IV	.17	-.01	.03		.07	.10	.17	.32	.12	-.33	.33	.23	.17	.18	.10	.20	.14	-.02
V	.13	.19	.22	-.07		.46	.21	.00	.27	-.12	.30	.12	.36	.27	.20	-.18	-.25	.35
VI	.18	.24	.16	.19	-.06		.12	.15	.38	-.04	.38	.19	.12	.26	.17	-.10	-.10	.17
VII	.34	.07	.23	.34	.15	.31		-.05	.15	-.25	.19	.18	.54	.30	-.02	-.14	.07	.21
VIII	.33	.24	.28	.25	.26	.31	.31		.13	.10	.18	.19	-.10	.08	-.06	.27	.09	.02
IX	.30	.08	.26	.15	.12	.17	.33	.18		-.27	.17	.16	.14	.24	.39	-.20	.01	.15
X	.25	.31	.48	.24	.27	.21	.35	.39	.06		-.13	-.16	-.20	-.12	-.32	.06	-.27	.01
XI	.11	.22	.08	.11	.01	.04	.15	.15	.02	.20		.07	.20	.07	.11	.12	.02	.10
XII	.00	-.39	-.18	.20	-.55	.04	.04	-.13	.02	-.26	-.07		.18	.52	.11	.17	.15	-.10
XIII	.11	.00	.10	.14	-.03	.28	.31	.17	.22	.18	.06	.30		.28	-.01	-.20	.11	.05
XIV	-.06	.16	.11	.21	-.12	.00	.02	-.03	-.08	.22	.10	-.10	-.14		.10	-.04	-.17	.22
XV	.28	.20	.24	.03	.42	-.01	.41	.38	.11	.31	.21	-.38	-.11	.16		.10	-.08	.03
XVI	-.16	.31	.07	-.14	.18	-.07	-.21	-.17	-.07	.06	-.03	-.39	-.30	.14	-.06		-.03	-.18
XVII	.25	.26	.17	.21	.17	.31	.28	.38	.23	.27	.20	-.03	.21	-.16	.13	-.08		-.40
XVIII	.32	.04	.25	.29	.23	.13	.53	.30	.21	.34	.02	.03	.27	.02	.36	-.27	.14	
XIX	.07	.06	.03	-.09	.46	.04	.18	.19	.12	.08	.04	-.28	-.13	-.27	.30	.08	.30	.09

Note. The intercorrelations of the white factors appear above the diagonal and those for the black factors below it.

Table 31

Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Basic Variables on White First-Order Factors

Variable	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	h^2
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE SOCIAL STANDING	10	13	17	-05	-10	32	-15	00	-06	10	11	-02	05	-02	-03	11	-08	05	52
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SOCIAL CLASS	37	12	06	00	08	-06	08	-03	09	-01	02	03	06	-18	-14	01	13	10	80
OWN OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	44	-08	-16	08	03	09	-02	00	05	01	-06	06	04	06	-07	02	-02	01	62
OWN EDUCATION--YEARS	35	06	02	10	-21	04	-06	03	03	02	-02	13	03	03	00	01	-06	-03	67
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF INTELLIGENCE	49	-06	-02	00	-09	02	08	02	-08	07	-07	-05	07	08	10	03	02	-11	60
PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE	-02	14	06	08	03	03	-05	00	05	62	03	03	-09	06	08	-07	18	10	51
SEX IS MALE	-13	03	65	-03	-01	-02	-16	04	10	05	03	-08	05	03	-01	-06	04	00	55
AGE--YEARS	-10	-05	-25	01	56	00	-11	13	08	06	-13	-05	06	04	-04	00	03	02	82
MAIN SUPPORT'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	09	-05	-01	03	-02	12	14	14	-01	00	-14	52	01	-27	09	-08	-12	11	54
MAIN SUPPORT'S EDUCATION--YEARS	08	01	-06	-03	-07	-07	04	-13	09	06	13	53	-08	-15	-02	-11	-02	03	46
FRIEND'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	46	02	-11	-03	06	-03	01	-03	-06	-09	11	-02	-06	09	-19	-01	-09	-01	68
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INCOME AND WEALTH	17	05	37	-03	10	-07	00	06	11	09	03	01	-09	-04	12	-01	-04	-01	64
SOURCE OF INCOME	-04	00	01	-09	14	03	10	02	34	09	06	18	-01	-12	-12	-11	00	10	48
OWN INCOME--IN 1000'S	06	05	32	00	00	01	00	-04	05	-09	01	-04	20	14	07	-01	01	05	66
FAMILY SAVINGS	12	01	09	-05	54	-19	-11	-01	07	01	06	-04	-12	03	01	-03	11	-08	52
FAMILY DEBTS	03	06	-15	03	-06	-02	58	-02	-02	-01	-03	07	-15	-09	02	04	00	-02	41
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INFLUENCE AND POWER	02	05	09	-01	12	27	10	01	01	09	12	08	-01	-05	00	25	-10	-02	37
DECISION MAKER IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	01	02	-02	05	-02	08	-12	09	-05	04	33	19	12	08	-10	-03	15	12	49
TAKES ACTIVE PART IN LOCAL ISSUES	03	02	05	02	10	-08	-03	70	-07	-02	00	-05	08	-02	-03	-08	-03	03	67
PEOPLE ASK FOR HIS/HER OPINIONS	05	-06	10	02	-11	05	00	29	14	01	12	-06	08	02	04	18	07	04	43
THINKS PUBLIC OFFICIALS CARE ABOUT HIM/HER	-11	00	03	03	-01	-05	-08	04	11	06	51	04	-10	02	02	-02	00	-09	37
NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS HE/SHE HAS MET	06	09	04	-08	-08	06	-22	09	03	-05	-11	-06	61	-02	-01	05	-10	01	47
HAD CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS ABOUT SOMETHING HE/SHE WANTED	01	-07	02	10	04	-07	03	46	-06	-04	27	02	03	09	06	-08	-05	-01	55
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS	-08	05	00	67	08	03	-04	07	04	02	04	09	-09	00	-03	-01	-07	-07	79
NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS	04	-11	-04	59	-10	06	05	-03	03	05	05	-01	-09	00	-01	02	02	17	57
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT TAKES STANDS ON PUBLIC ISSUES	11	00	-06	55	01	00	09	04	-09	13	-05	-11	05	-06	-07	-04	01	-20	53
OWN OCCUPATION--CENTERS' POWER	00	-10	27	08	01	06	-13	-11	51	-04	-07	-01	04	21	-13	-03	-13	06	76
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED	01	06	07	-01	01	-05	-09	03	01	05	07	-22	00	43	-01	06	06	-05	24
CENTERS' CLASS IDENTIFICATION MEASURE	25	-06	-02	-11	12	17	11	-08	-07	04	04	09	-03	00	23	-03	-09	-17	56
THINKS OF SELF AS BEING IN A SOCIAL CLASS	03	-02	11	-03	08	06	01	-03	-05	19	01	-09	-10	09	12	03	63	23	44
BELIEVES THERE ARE TWO OR MORE CLASSES	-02	04	-03	-03	-01	00	-04	03	-05	07	-07	08	01	-05	09	06	23	61	43
SAYS WORKERS LIKE UNIONS, AND BUSINESSMEN DO NOT	-03	11	05	10	01	11	-15	-22	00	02	-34	04	05	-15	03	10	03	-07	32

Table 31 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	h^2
BELONGS TO A UNION	-05	00	25	13	02	-25	-10	04	-09	-05	00	-06	07	-24	08	-01	-04	-03	42
REPUBLICAN POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCE	14	07	-03	-05	-01	08	02	11	29	41	-06	-02	04	14	01	-10	08	-15	61
HAPPINESS	03	02	16	06	-05	24	-08	-06	-03	01	21	-15	01	00	-09	-10	03	-10	34
EXTENT OF SUCCESS IN LIFE	05	00	02	14	10	54	01	-05	-14	-07	-08	-15	-06	-06	12	-16	14	08	70
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SATISFACTION	07	04	-12	01	05	15	10	07	-01	-07	07	-16	-14	06	-19	10	00	03	19
POSSESSIONS	12	05	34	03	-03	-16	06	-03	07	02	03	16	-09	05	00	01	07	02	64
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS	20	00	04	-01	14	08	-28	06	-06	-19	-07	14	14	-10	-01	-02	02	-05	43
NUMBER OF MAGAZINES	11	10	-09	01	04	07	-05	06	06	-04	12	09	-14	10	00	04	09	-16	40
FOOD EXPENDITURES	-07	-04	27	04	12	06	35	-01	03	-12	-14	07	-04	08	-08	15	14	-10	70
HOUSING EXPENDITURES	06	24	05	04	-20	-04	42	07	02	-12	-05	01	-12	-04	-03	-06	-01	01	63
RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED	00	23	-07	00	02	-04	20	-04	-04	-10	09	04	25	14	12	01	00	00	76
PERSONS PER ROOM	-03	-12	46	-09	-16	05	08	06	-16	-01	-08	05	-01	04	-20	-09	16	-11	73
OWNER VS. RENTER OF HOME	-15	18	03	04	37	-04	08	07	-01	00	01	-05	-05	-04	01	18	-04	06	40
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE	12	35	-04	-05	12	00	09	06	15	-16	-02	-06	06	-09	03	00	05	-03	87
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY	-14	59	06	-09	-05	16	03	01	00	13	08	-04	02	-05	-07	-04	-02	-02	59
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA	-04	61	-05	01	-04	04	10	-05	06	-03	04	-01	10	-06	-01	-10	05	00	90
CENSUS: MEDIAN HOUSE VALUE FOR CENSUS TRACT	00	52	-05	07	03	-02	09	-03	-06	10	-08	01	05	16	-02	-03	-02	04	79
CENSUS: MEDIAN RENT FOR CENSUS TRACT	08	45	02	03	06	-11	-04	-05	-13	15	-13	-03	05	26	01	06	00	07	78
CENSUS: PERCENT DETERIORATING AND DILAPIDATED HOUSING FOR CENSUS TRACT	-14	-40	-07	05	-12	06	11	00	17	-03	11	-08	10	-02	15	10	12	-03	62
NUMBER OF TIMES UNEMPLOYED	03	-03	09	00	18	-49	03	05	00	01	09	-08	-08	01	05	-07	-02	03	31
NUMBER OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES	03	01	-06	-04	-03	07	-24	-01	-11	-12	07	07	-13	11	37	02	15	03	48
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF GRAMMAR	55	-07	-08	00	-04	-08	00	05	-02	05	-14	02	03	-08	-04	17	11	13	56
ANOMIE	-07	-10	-01	-04	00	-04	08	01	-19	16	-03	00	04	-07	52	-06	06	08	37
AUTHORITARIANISM	-05	-02	-05	04	18	14	-01	-11	06	04	05	09	06	-09	-08	-01	19	-03	21
CONGENIAL VS. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN CHOOSING A JOB	09	-04	-02	09	06	-16	-02	-14	06	35	22	07	09	-04	09	01	-01	-01	25
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL FACTORS IN GETTING AHEAD ON A JOB	-03	-02	00	00	06	-14	03	-03	40	07	16	02	01	-03	-13	17	02	-12	24
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL THINGS AFFECTING SUCCESS	12	-10	-09	-01	06	02	06	-08	08	-09	-06	-14	05	09	-06	63	04	06	45

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table 32

Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Basic Variables on Black First-Order Factors

Variable	Factor																		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	h^2
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE SOCIAL STANDING	-02	10	-02	71	08	-03	-10	-01	-03	-04	01	-03	02	-07	05	-06	-05	00	-05	64
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SOCIAL CLASS	36	32	02	04	-14	01	18	07	02	-09	00	13	-01	05	03	02	02	06	03	68
OWN OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	00	17	-03	-05	08	-12	11	09	-02	03	06	-03	11	34	03	-06	10	09	-13	49
OWN EDUCATION--YEARS	-02	43	00	-07	11	00	02	19	-12	17	-04	-03	03	06	06	-04	-05	03	-14	72
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF INTELLIGENCE	15	57	03	02	-09	-01	02	04	-02	-04	-02	04	04	03	05	00	04	06	05	64
PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE	-05	06	05	-05	13	-04	-04	-17	02	-07	05	37	-01	-14	03	02	-02	04	08	34
SEX IS MALE	-04	-07	-01	13	04	02	28	02	01	-10	07	-14	00	-02	07	-12	08	07	17	57
AGE--YEARS	03	-18	-05	-04	-26	08	13	01	10	-11	15	23	-05	-01	-04	-05	-05	-05	-05	78
MAIN SUPPORT'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	11	-01	03	-05	-08	16	02	-04	-10	45	02	05	-07	20	03	-05	03	-13	00	56
MAIN SUPPORT'S EDUCATION--YEARS	02	10	-12	-05	00	00	-18	-03	06	73	-03	00	-05	-04	-01	-07	01	04	04	82
FRIEND'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	-05	03	05	-09	-05	-05	-02	-01	-08	03	01	-08	-04	09	01	07	75	09	-17	77
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INCOME AND WEALTH	11	-01	03	38	10	01	04	-01	-03	03	08	-07	04	-01	-05	-05	-10	21	01	53
SOURCE OF INCOME	01	11	-02	-11	04	-09	75	04	-02	-15	08	-08	-06	-02	-15	12	-03	-14	-05	70
OWN INCOME--IN 1000'S	-12	06	05	11	10	15	33	-07	12	12	-09	-08	-07	17	-01	-02	02	06	17	81
FAMILY SAVINGS	-04	05	-02	-04	-09	32	15	-03	06	08	02	-14	-08	05	-04	-04	-03	08	-01	32
FAMILY DEBTS	00	03	-15	09	00	-16	11	08	26	09	33	-01	03	-08	01	09	04	-07	06	41
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INFLUENCE AND POWER	-01	08	02	62	-06	00	-04	07	02	-09	-03	02	02	-14	10	-02	-05	07	03	58
DECISION MAKER IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	-03	-01	02	28	06	01	06	30	-03	00	-05	09	-03	13	-12	05	04	-15	01	35
TAKES ACTIVE PART IN LOCAL ISSUES	-08	08	01	-02	-08	-03	01	72	04	-05	04	-04	-04	07	-08	01	-09	-02	-01	69
PEOPLE ASK FOR HIS/HER OPINIONS	-01	-01	05	08	-06	03	-01	38	07	-04	00	-05	-01	09	12	11	06	-11	-01	39
THINKS PUBLIC OFFICIALS CARE ABOUT HIM/HER	00	-15	00	23	00	06	-31	25	04	03	-02	04	-13	06	-06	07	02	24	-04	37
NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS HE/SHE HAS MET	-03	-02	-02	-01	00	17	07	02	02	-06	69	00	-05	-07	-11	-01	00	06	-06	59
HAD CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS ABOUT SOMETHING HE/SHE WANTED	-10	-03	-06	08	03	04	00	30	08	04	03	-04	-02	14	-06	02	12	-12	01	26
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS	09	00	02	04	02	70	-10	03	-04	02	09	03	03	-02	05	-04	02	05	-03	80
NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS	-13	13	-01	01	-01	23	-06	02	05	02	-07	02	32	-08	-26	-06	10	13	-01	68
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT TAKES STANDS ON PUBLIC ISSUES	10	-08	07	-05	05	61	-12	06	-04	-01	11	-11	-05	08	14	05	-11	-05	02	62
OWN OCCUPATION--CENTERS' POWER	00	-16	10	00	06	05	07	02	-02	03	30	-02	23	24	-04	-02	-05	03	05	38
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED	07	-04	00	03	01	-10	-08	-07	-03	-09	-01	-13	79	14	09	08	-06	02	07	70
CENTERS' CLASS IDENTIFICATION MEASURE	-01	-01	02	70	-08	-11	06	-01	-09	05	-14	12	08	09	03	-04	01	-23	-07	28
THINKS OF SELF AS BEING IN A SOCIAL CLASS	-10	-04	02	-05	-09	07	-10	06	00	17	-17	17	11	00	39	05	01	-14	07	28
BELIEVES THERE ARE TWO OR MORE CLASSES	-12	09	-08	10	-04	12	-12	-11	11	-07	-04	02	02	-06	60	05	01	-02	-10	48
SAYS WORKERS LIKE UNIONS, AND BUSINESSMEN DO NOT	-12	-09	02	-13	02	28	18	-10	-05	01	00	-06	-04	06	04	13	03	01	02	24

177

178

Table 32 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	h^2
BELONGS TO A UNION	13	-07	-08	-06	20	09	12	15	-13	-13	-17	05	-07	-08	11	-17	04	01	06	47
REPUBLICAN POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCE	-06	08	05	-02	04	-07	-21	-08	02	07	33	14	-07	13	10	-51	14	-05	01	60
HAPPINESS	00	-01	-05	11	-02	03	-13	-12	02	-03	04	04	04	-03	-08	11	08	57	-04	46
EXTENT OF SUCCESS IN LIFE	10	-15	00	18	-11	-07	04	-01	-11	08	00	13	-02	13	-06	09	14	24	03	43
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SATISFACTION	-07	-09	08	11	-10	-03	22	-10	00	14	-01	06	-02	-18	12	01	-14	17	-25	51
POSSESSIONS	00	05	-01	00	12	17	17	-01	20	16	-08	-10	05	-04	09	05	12	01	-07	67
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS	-20	11	04	05	-13	-02	03	16	-08	12	16	-04	03	-16	06	00	-02	01	11	27
NUMBER OF MAGAZINES	06	14	03	-08	04	13	06	12	-05	12	25	-04	06	-20	-02	09	-04	-08	-04	42
FOOD EXPENDITURES	05	-03	-01	02	64	02	11	00	09	06	02	18	02	07	-04	00	-08	-06	00	68
HOUSING EXPENDITURES	18	-17	15	-09	07	-19	-02	08	39	06	-08	-11	03	-12	04	-02	14	-04	-08	63
RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED	04	-01	13	-03	03	-06	-04	02	69	06	01	01	-06	02	01	04	-12	05	06	73
PERSONS PER ROOM	-12	00	01	03	74	01	02	-10	-01	-11	03	17	-01	04	-07	03	-01	-01	-11	71
OWNER VS. RENTER OF HOME	07	-03	-09	02	-01	09	05	06	56	-12	08	14	06	-01	12	00	-01	-01	-04	66
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE	67	14	-05	-01	-05	11	05	-10	09	01	-01	01	00	03	-01	06	-01	00	-04	76
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY	63	-12	-01	00	06	-02	-07	02	02	15	-03	02	05	-01	-14	-07	-14	-02	-11	65
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA	69	15	04	01	-07	04	-06	-11	03	-04	-01	-05	02	09	-07	00	07	01	06	75
CENSUS: MEDIAN HOUSE VALUE FOR CENSUS TRACT	-03	02	82	-02	-02	04	02	02	01	-07	-01	03	02	-08	-01	01	01	-07	00	00
CENSUS: MEDIAN RENT FOR CENSUS TRACT	05	03	48	01	-02	-03	-06	-04	11	11	02	02	-02	-16	-12	-05	08	00	08	57
CENSUS: PERCENT DETERIORATING AND DILAPIDATED HOUSING FOR CENSUS TRACT	02	-07	-64	-04	-04	-06	00	-02	-01	16	04	-06	01	-07	01	-06	-02	01	04	62
NUMBER OF TIMES UNEMPLOYED	-05	01	01	-02	-09	-01	00	-02	02	05	-04	11	06	09	-05	-05	-17	-04	68	53
NUMBER OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES	07	04	-02	14	03	26	-07	-06	-02	07	07	-10	-01	01	05	12	02	-11	-05	26
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF GRAMMAR	05	65	04	13	05	-04	10	-05	00	09	-01	15	-08	-12	-02	-05	00	-11	03	66
ANOMIE	09	-09	02	17	00	01	10	-05	-20	-03	08	-27	00	-22	-02	-10	13	-18	-08	26
AUTHORITARIANISM	03	11	04	05	18	-11	-12	00	02	06	-02	58	-09	04	07	14	-05	02	06	42
CONGENIAL VS. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN CHOOSING A JOB	07	-06	-06	-08	04	07	-03	11	-02	00	-07	00	06	49	-03	-03	06	-04	09	29
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL FACTORS IN GETTING AHEAD ON A JOB	05	-01	-04	-03	09	-04	04	-04	-21	11	07	24	01	-16	01	32	10	08	13	32
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL THINGS AFFECTING SUCCESS	-03	-01	05	-06	03	01	03	06	07	-08	08	21	04	01	11	57	11	11	-06	43

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table 33

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Supplementary Variables on White First-Order Factors

Variable	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	h^2
OWN NATIONALITY--LENSKI	13	18	-17	05	-05	-02	-04	15	04	31	-05	13	-03	00	-04	-12	08	-06	38
OWN NATIONALITY--ROSSI	12	18	-16	07	-03	04	-02	12	08	28	-13	13	-03	-03	-03	-14	04	-12	38
RACE IS BLACK	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SKIN COLOR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
MAIN SUPPORT'S NATIONALITY--ROSSI	19	15	-12	04	00	-02	-05	10	06	20	-13	07	-07	-03	-07	-13	03	-06	29
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS' INCOME--IN 1000'S	14	-19	06	00	10	-01	06	04	10	-05	01	-05	-16	10	02	02	11	-15	18
(OWN OR FAMILY INCOME--IN 1000'S)	05	03	37	01	-01	-02	-01	-03	07	-06	04	-09	20	21	13	-04	00	00	74
(NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS)	-03	-04	06	07	05	-12	-10	33	01	06	23	05	18	05	10	-09	-06	-01	35
(NUMBER OF ALL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS)	-13	01	03	-08	04	-11	05	61	-05	-03	33	13	08	07	22	-26	-10	-10	60
CENTERS' CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM SCALE--REVISED	18	-12	05	-05	08	10	02	-02	10	05	-07	04	-01	18	04	-16	-12	-11	44
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--ORIGINAL WEIGHTS	10	34	-39	08	13	20	-49	-13	23	-43	-29	29	28	01	-46	34	-03	08	58
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--GUTTMAN WEIGHTS	15	11	-21	17	20	08	-43	-31	40	-22	-41	21	35	-17	-28	45	09	15	24
(RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED--PER ROOM)	05	24	-08	-07	04	-05	03	-03	-09	-13	12	04	33	15	11	-06	03	-03	78
(NUMBER OF ROOMS)	-10	06	00	10	06	-04	32	05	13	-11	02	02	-03	08	02	19	-08	-01	48
(LISTER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE)	11	39	06	-08	09	-11	00	-04	00	-02	03	01	05	02	-04	-04	04	02	64
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING TYPE--PRIVATE HOME	-13	28	04	-06	18	02	13	18	02	-12	-02	-04	-09	-03	-16	11	-19	-12	33
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING CONDITION	14	16	-13	-03	16	-09	-11	-07	02	-08	16	-10	-02	-04	-03	02	25	05	35
(LISTER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA)	06	44	04	-02	14	-15	-02	-04	03	-04	03	06	-04	01	-13	-05	-05	06	66
NEIGHBOR'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	05	31	04	05	06	-05	-02	-03	-02	03	-01	18	-02	-11	02	-03	01	16	44
(HOLLINGSHEAD'S TWO FACTOR INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION)	41	01	-20	20	-11	19	03	-01	10	22	-09	00	02	25	-06	-01	-01	06	00
(WARNER ET AL.'S INDEX OF STATUS CHARACTERISTICS)	29	13	-13	09	14	07	11	-08	21	07	-03	03	-02	04	-03	-04	06	03	89
RAISED IN BROKEN HOME	-12	03	05	06	00	-04	-07	00	03	-04	06	-03	-08	09	01	-08	-05	-05	06
MAIN SUPPORT WAS MAN	14	02	-13	-01	-07	11	04	07	-06	01	-12	-12	12	-08	-03	02	08	04	09
MAIN SUPPORT'S BIRTHPLACE	12	-01	03	-10	-08	-19	02	16	03	11	08	19	-13	-08	17	-16	04	-04	26
NUMBER OF ALL SIBLINGS	-19	07	-08	-09	-03	09	01	07	-11	-16	01	-07	03	01	-07	-12	-10	-01	22
OWN BIRTHPLACE	23	-03	-02	01	-12	-14	-07	10	-01	05	-01	01	05	-05	03	-06	13	21	17
SIZE OF COMMUNITY WHERE RAISED	01	-08	03	03	-06	03	06	-09	-02	-23	00	27	-01	-15	-09	09	-16	09	21
LENGTH OF TIME IN TOLEDO	-07	-09	-23	04	36	05	-09	14	02	-13	-14	06	20	-19	-06	04	-13	-01	53
MARITAL STATUS--MARRIED	-20	08	74	-08	-06	-02	-15	05	10	07	12	-13	05	11	-07	-10	09	-04	77
SPOUSE HAD INCOME	-05	01	18	07	-04	-05	08	01	02	19	09	-02	-14	12	12	-05	-02	-23	21
BROKEN FAMILY	-04	17	-31	03	-10	-18	35	-12	-01	00	15	12	-04	-11	-04	07	-07	-01	34
EXTENDED FAMILY	01	00	-04	-09	-11	15	03	09	-09	-14	-05	-01	05	-09	-07	04	-18	-02	09

Table 33 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	h^2
NONRELATIVES IN HOME	00	02	-15	01	-09	04	-03	-10	-04	-06	-03	05	-02	01	-10	08	02	11	09
(NUMBER IN NUCLEAR FAMILY IN HOME)	-09	-09	46	-03	-07	04	24	10	-13	-06	-10	05	-06	11	-21	-04	17	-16	86
(NUMBER IN TOTAL FAMILY IN HOME)	-09	-09	46	-04	-08	06	24	10	-14	-08	-11	05	-06	10	-22	-04	15	-16	87
(NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOME)	-09	-09	45	-04	-08	06	24	10	-14	-08	-11	05	-06	10	-23	-03	15	-15	87
PHYSICALLY PUNISHES CHILD	-10	-01	-01	-04	00	00	01	02	-07	00	-01	-08	04	06	00	09	10	02	09
PERMITS CHILD'S AGGRESSION TOWARDS PARENT	19	-13	-08	15	03	-20	17	-05	03	-07	-04	06	-05	-08	-02	-12	-14	-06	21
BUYS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN	03	-02	27	05	-28	00	01	06	-11	07	01	-01	00	-15	-07	-03	12	20	43
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY SIZE	06	03	10	04	-10	06	05	-08	15	-06	05	-01	12	18	-04	-04	-05	00	41
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: RADIO AND TELEVISION)	-06	06	-03	-10	-06	07	-10	-08	-15	-05	-01	03	00	07	31	-09	09	07	21
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: ACTIVE SPORTS AND RECREATION)	-13	06	19	-09	-16	03	-17	06	-12	-34	27	07	-19	18	18	-01	01	-07	56
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WENT TO A BAR	-01	00	05	-02	-28	-13	-03	06	08	-13	11	19	09	-21	-01	-12	-21	07	23
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WORKED ON CAR	-02	-10	32	-12	-13	-03	-13	04	-02	03	04	01	02	-02	05	-04	05	11	18
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: READ BIBLE	-17	04	-14	-03	11	16	02	04	-02	02	07	-04	-06	15	-11	04	11	-15	20
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: SANG OR PLAYED INSTRUMENT	-06	02	-05	05	-18	11	00	-11	-01	02	20	21	-07	-11	09	-05	-02	01	19
NUMBER OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS	00	17	-13	-13	-28	08	-08	-09	07	06	22	11	14	-10	06	01	02	04	23
ATTENDANCE AT ORGANIZATION MEETINGS	-15	10	-10	47	-05	09	01	07	17	02	10	21	-13	-06	-02	-06	-15	-07	49
NUMBER OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS	-06	00	-20	-12	-10	05	01	08	04	02	18	19	-13	-07	16	-07	00	-07	25
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: COMEDY	-14	-11	-06	-09	15	01	-08	-14	19	01	-04	20	-08	03	-03	12	15	02	25
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: CURRENT AFFAIRS AND NEWS	-05	19	-03	02	17	07	06	-03	-11	-04	-06	-19	-29	16	10	-01	12	-08	25
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: MOVIES	-07	06	03	-12	-22	08	19	08	-12	-08	01	-01	-09	04	12	09	-06	-08	21
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: SPORTS	03	04	11	05	06	11	-03	-06	-22	-24	02	09	-01	-02	02	-05	05	-15	34
FIRST JOB--DUNCAN	20	09	-19	05	-13	07	03	07	07	04	01	12	10	15	-12	10	-03	-06	47
AGE AT FIRST JOB	17	10	-36	05	-09	15	04	03	-03	-02	-19	-25	02	15	03	08	09	-03	28
NUMBER OF JOBS HELD	-05	-02	18	-03	23	-37	-07	-06	03	12	08	05	-09	05	-04	-03	-04	05	23
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME	13	-12	52	-04	-19	-16	-07	10	-06	-08	12	-12	-08	11	14	-01	06	-05	69
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SELF-EMPLOYED VS. WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	-09	-05	10	08	-01	08	01	-04	54	00	-05	19	06	-11	-19	-15	-14	15	66
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED	-12	-18	32	04	53	-14	-20	18	13	-06	-05	01	-03	-05	00	-16	-13	-03	59
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT	08	15	-20	17	-25	34	19	-01	15	02	-01	-12	-06	-01	-06	01	-05	13	45
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: EXTENT OF SKILL AND TALENT USED	10	-11	03	08	22	15	-07	08	-02	02	-27	-07	08	03	02	-02	00	02	24
PREFERRED JOB FOR SELF--DUNCAN	40	-05	-13	04	05	05	-10	02	01	01	01	08	-01	10	06	-06	03	-08	63
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SELF--YEARS	18	03	10	-07	-07	02	-05	-04	08	-03	00	10	-02	06	-07	13	00	-08	32
OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--DUNCAN	09	10	-12	-19	12	-06	-02	-11	-01	-04	10	-03	-10	14	-01	09	07	-02	19

Table 33 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	h^2
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--YEARS	-05	16	-11	-15	02	02	-12	05	-05	-24	-03	-02	11	09	11	12	-08	-06	23
EXPECTED CHANGES IN FUTURE INCOME	09	06	18	06	-33	06	15	-13	-12	00	03	01	-12	05	17	-04	09	-09	52
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTRAGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	27	-11	-01	12	22	00	08	-14	06	07	-14	01	-12	-09	-02	05	05	05	25
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTERGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	42	03	-09	-01	05	03	-10	-24	05	02	07	-66	-15	52	-27	18	26	-15	90
(INTERGENERATION EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY)	34	-01	13	09	-05	07	-13	26	-15	04	-22	-73	12	31	06	11	01	-10	76
INTRAGENERATION INCOME MOBILITY	17	-04	33	02	-30	-06	02	07	-17	-12	06	-11	09	01	18	-02	-05	-03	57
(LENSKI'S INDEX OF STATUS CRYSTALLIZATION)	16	-10	11	-12	00	-12	-03	25	-09	-01	-04	-06	12	-04	00	-04	-08	-08	13
(LAUMANN'S INDEX OF ASSOCIATIONAL STATUS CONGRUENCE)	-09	-16	04	-14	04	09	-05	-01	-08	-02	10	16	10	-08	10	28	09	12	25
PRESENT VS. FUTURE ORIENTATION	-07	00	-28	-02	06	-11	11	-05	01	-05	-09	07	06	02	-05	09	03	16	29
CHOOSES IMMEDIATE VS. DELAYED GRATIFICATION IN SPENDING WINDFALL	-09	-02	-10	-01	15	18	-04	-09	-06	02	01	11	-09	-11	10	-12	00	10	24
VOTING FREQUENCY IN ELECTIONS	10	-04	06	05	31	-14	-07	15	13	-04	-06	08	-05	-07	-08	03	06	-19	30
RELIGIOUS INTEREST	03	06	-05	-02	08	16	-05	11	-10	-15	07	-28	-05	12	-02	-09	14	-06	24
DATE OF INTERVIEW	-08	-18	-02	-09	07	03	08	-01	10	-19	-03	12	-07	-01	19	11	00	09	21
LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	-06	02	-08	05	10	01	04	-06	03	-11	-08	-01	-10	10	05	-02	-13	-05	13
INTERVIEW REASSIGNED	-06	-10	-02	-06	12	10	-05	00	-05	-10	00	-06	-15	13	19	08	03	03	19
INTERVIEW VALIDATED	07	-06	07	-12	-16	00	01	04	10	-03	-11	-03	03	02	-12	08	-01	03	12
INTERVIEWER: SEX IS MALE	-11	-15	07	07	13	-12	11	-12	17	04	13	10	-08	02	-23	06	11	12	25
INTERVIEWER: AGE	00	24	11	-13	02	-20	-24	-03	16	-19	11	-10	-09	14	-18	-05	-22	-09	39
INTERVIEWER: EDUCATION	-01	-16	-04	08	04	-21	11	05	13	08	20	-02	-06	18	-07	-14	00	-14	24
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF FRANKNESS	06	-08	09	-05	-04	09	-03	08	-16	01	13	15	01	00	22	-16	02	-01	19
MARLOWE-CROWNE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE--REVISED	-01	-04	00	-03	31	09	-07	01	04	-04	-03	-25	04	07	-18	16	10	00	28

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table 34

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Supplementary Variables on Black First-Order Factors

Variable	Factor																			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	h^2
OWN NATIONALITY--LENSKI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OWN NATIONALITY--ROSSI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
RACE IS BLACK	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SKIN COLOR	17	18	-15	-05	10	05	07	-07	03	13	-03	01	-09	08	-04	-04	11	-02	-17	21
MAIN SUPPORT'S NATIONALITY--ROSSI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS' INCOME--IN 1000'S	01	-01	-09	-08	-03	18	11	-11	10	24	-06	-19	-08	00	-01	02	08	06	-11	30
(OWN OR FAMILY INCOME--IN 1000'S)	-05	04	-03	-02	02	21	23	-09	18	18	-13	-19	-09	19	-07	01	08	15	09	72
(NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS)	-09	-05	-10	14	07	15	01	26	07	08	07	11	02	03	-13	17	11	-27	14	48
(NUMBER OF ALL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OF POLITICIANS)	-11	-02	-05	12	12	07	04	41	11	-02	00	02	-01	17	-17	03	12	-30	05	50
CENTERS' CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM SCALE--REVISED	13	13	-13	-15	-04	12	-05	-07	21	33	-17	05	11	09	-07	05	-02	-03	00	35
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--ORIGINAL WEIGHTS	03	20	10	-15	-28	34	16	11	15	27	15	-06	-05	-17	06	-10	02	-10	00	04
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--GUTTMAN WEIGHTS	07	29	15	-11	-34	12	23	09	07	07	01	00	-02	-18	16	-16	05	-13	03	83
(RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED--PER ROOM)	-21	10	27	-03	-08	-10	-13	07	18	-07	-02	-01	-10	00	03	08	-03	20	16	31
(NUMBER OF ROOMS)	11	-15	-09	-04	11	13	08	-06	50	14	-07	04	-03	02	01	-09	-01	-11	-12	46
(LISTER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE)	45	02	07	01	-03	13	10	-17	02	-07	-05	-08	07	00	06	-02	-01	04	09	53
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING TYPE--PRIVATE HOME	28	04	-08	03	16	05	04	-09	37	05	01	06	04	04	-09	-15	04	-21	02	46
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING CONDITION	45	13	-07	00	-23	-02	-07	-01	08	-07	-06	02	-01	01	07	-03	06	22	02	52
(LISTER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA)	47	-06	05	01	03	16	05	-16	00	-03	-02	-01	00	07	10	03	06	01	05	49
NEIGHBOR'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	05	-07	11	00	-16	08	-01	-04	08	22	06	-04	00	05	10	21	-03	08	-03	34
(HOLLINGSHEAD'S TWO FACTOR INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION)	10	13	-01	-21	10	-11	18	24	-16	18	26	03	06	39	-02	07	11	08	-32	12
(WARNER ET AL.'S INDEX OF STATUS CHARACTERISTICS)	64	11	-04	-24	10	-13	18	01	-09	-09	18	-01	10	45	-13	15	17	16	-17	13
RAISED IN BROKEN HOME	-06	-07	-02	-03	-03	-04	-10	00	15	03	09	-05	09	-17	-05	-07	02	-01	03	15
MAIN SUPPORT WAS MAN	04	05	14	01	-15	04	03	04	-18	-20	11	06	-19	18	-04	14	-02	15	13	28
MAIN SUPPORT'S BIRTHPLACE	-03	23	-12	02	-05	04	14	-06	-08	22	-16	-15	-08	-10	05	-21	-01	-20	-07	29
NUMBER OF ALL SIBLINGS	12	19	04	06	08	-22	-01	06	06	-16	06	05	-14	12	-14	-13	-01	-05	02	20
OWN BIRTHPLACE	-02	25	02	-09	-04	06	04	-09	-09	07	06	-28	-10	-04	-04	-24	-08	-02	-02	36
SIZE OF COMMUNITY WHERE RAISED	-02	-08	-03	-01	-10	06	-06	06	-05	24	-08	-19	20	-13	22	09	-06	-14	03	31
LENGTH OF TIME IN TOLEDO	05	-05	-03	-04	-14	05	02	01	18	-12	21	05	06	-10	02	11	-13	-02	-05	24
MARITAL STATUS--MARRIED	-01	-07	-03	09	20	03	24	-06	13	-12	07	-10	-09	-04	03	-16	13	14	07	65
SPOUSE HAD INCOME	-05	-03	-05	05	00	06	07	-05	16	08	05	-19	-11	-14	10	-04	13	05	-14	24
BROKEN FAMILY	04	21	03	07	27	03	-35	-08	04	13	-05	14	01	-05	-05	09	-09	-14	-12	53
EXTENDED FAMILY	-01	-15	-05	-09	09	-08	00	-04	24	15	-02	20	-03	04	-06	03	02	-10	-12	24

Table 34 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	h^2
NONRELATIVES IN HOME	-13	01	-09	00	-02	04	19	-01	18	10	-10	00	-06	-03	-14	-08	-03	-16	-08	20
(NUMBER IN NUCLEAR FAMILY IN HOME)	10	00	-02	00	82	13	-02	-09	10	-16	01	21	06	07	02	-01	-05	-08	-09	89
(NUMBER IN TOTAL FAMILY IN HOME)	05	-03	-02	-05	85	11	04	-11	16	-14	01	26	03	09	-03	01	-01	-09	-16	91
(NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOME)	-01	-05	-04	-05	86	10	11	-12	20	-09	-01	25	01	08	-06	-01	-02	-13	-19	93
PHYSICALLY PUNISHES CHILD	02	-04	14	07	10	13	-01	-22	-15	-03	-02	05	-10	-08	10	-11	-09	02	01	16
PERMITS CHILD'S AGGRESSION TOWARDS PARENT	-04	05	-03	07	01	-13	11	-09	-01	08	-01	-12	-06	06	-12	-27	01	-04	19	18
BUYS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN	06	03	-07	09	07	-04	24	18	05	-06	-08	-05	-06	-12	03	10	02	02	-11	29
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY SIZE	-04	01	15	-05	-01	10	10	07	09	24	-01	-02	-08	07	06	-12	12	-02	-12	50
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: RADIO AND TELEVISION)	-13	11	07	-02	06	14	-05	-12	00	10	02	10	-08	-09	02	-12	02	-09	03	11
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: ACTIVE SPORTS AND RECREATION)	08	02	06	02	13	31	-05	-01	05	-15	04	-03	-07	05	10	05	-04	00	03	26
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WENT TO A BAR	-07	11	07	17	00	06	14	-01	-17	06	-10	-17	-05	-08	01	01	02	-07	13	30
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WORKED ON CAR	04	-06	-05	02	05	05	14	10	-14	-09	-08	-11	-07	06	01	10	09	19	07	29
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: READ BIBLE	-01	-01	-08	03	-11	05	-02	03	15	14	10	17	-11	03	-08	-04	-09	-08	-08	27
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: SANG OR PLAYED INSTRUMENT	-07	06	-01	-02	07	-04	08	11	-01	21	-06	02	-09	04	-27	04	-05	04	-04	19
NUMBER OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS	-17	05	13	20	05	02	-03	-15	-17	-01	-06	-11	-08	-08	-08	-15	10	08	05	19
ATTENDANCE AT ORGANIZATION MEETINGS	06	11	07	08	03	36	-03	02	-09	-06	-20	09	-02	-07	-09	-07	04	15	-06	42
NUMBER OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS	-07	02	09	24	05	17	-12	-06	-11	21	14	01	04	-25	04	24	-11	-18	-19	46
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: COMEDY	-15	-14	08	09	07	03	-06	01	01	-01	-03	-13	-02	-04	-03	10	15	04	-20	15
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: CURRENT AFFAIRS AND NEWS	-05	04	-11	-21	-19	-14	07	20	02	08	09	13	03	14	02	-10	-07	-03	17	26
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: MOVIES	10	02	01	-03	07	-02	01	-04	-04	02	-10	07	02	-04	09	16	09	-03	-09	09
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: SPORTS	01	12	06	11	-05	-17	07	03	13	-17	17	-04	04	11	-04	-02	-17	02	25	23
FIRST JOB--DUNCAN	05	17	-05	-05	-09	-06	19	15	-10	21	-04	-02	01	27	02	01	07	-14	-03	49
AGE AT FIRST JOB	18	-12	-09	-14	08	-01	-04	02	05	07	-03	10	-03	22	-01	10	09	03	-10	14
NUMBER OF JOBS HELD	-08	04	08	08	-04	-12	00	05	-07	02	05	14	09	08	-13	-07	-19	-07	54	38
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME	01	17	03	-07	03	02	21	09	-01	-10	00	-11	00	-01	03	05	06	16	14	54
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SELF-EMPLOYED VS. WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	07	-11	07	-11	08	-19	33	-01	-02	08	19	09	-02	15	-31	11	-08	02	04	34
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED	-13	-09	12	00	-13	12	32	12	07	-15	05	01	00	-09	-04	-01	-07	-01	-14	39
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT	00	-04	12	17	-05	-02	15	-09	-08	25	-07	-12	04	-04	05	-08	-13	02	-11	38
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: EXTENT OF SKILL AND TALENT USED	-03	-08	12	12	04	-06	06	-08	-08	03	02	04	01	02	-10	03	-06	26	-08	26
PREFERRED JOB FOR SELF--DUNCAN	-07	19	-11	-14	-08	-15	05	23	00	07	04	-19	09	19	10	-05	19	09	-21	59
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SELF--YEARS	05	30	-02	-11	-04	-15	12	06	-17	-06	10	04	03	04	03	05	09	21	02	36
OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--DUNCAN	09	04	-02	-07	-05	09	-03	08	-04	-09	02	04	10	02	22	11	-03	-03	04	13

Table 34 (Continued)

Variable	Factor																			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	h^2
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--YEARS	00	05	05	13	-14	07	10	11	-13	-06	-09	-14	-02	-02	03	01	-01	-05	06	13
EXPECTED CHANGES IN FUTURE INCOME	-05	04	02	03	07	01	-09	-07	-24	12	00	-11	12	09	17	01	11	16	09	43
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTRAGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	-10	01	06	-06	25	-14	09	-01	-03	-26	13	04	19	14	06	03	16	27	-25	46
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTERGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	-07	15	-03	-05	11	-27	13	15	01	-52	03	-13	24	21	04	05	15	33	-21	70
(INTERGENERATION EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY)	-03	33	16	-04	16	-01	18	11	-13	-69	-05	02	06	08	12	07	-05	04	-31	76
INTRAGENERATION INCOME MOBILITY	-03	21	07	04	07	-08	18	-06	02	-05	01	-13	-05	09	-13	-13	05	21	11	37
(LENSKI'S INDEX OF STATUS CRYSTALLIZATION)	-14	-13	10	14	-14	-08	-25	-06	-08	-25	-04	-04	02	-29	03	-05	04	-11	14	80
(LAUMANN'S INDEX OF ASSOCIATIONAL STATUS CONGRUENCE)	08	07	-01	15	04	06	00	00	-05	-13	00	05	-14	09	-15	-16	-30	-24	37	48
PRESENT VS. FUTURE ORIENTATION	-02	-03	08	06	05	-08	00	00	-06	01	01	08	01	-05	05	-08	-09	-19	-10	13
CHOOSES IMMEDIATE VS. DELAYED GRATIFICATION IN SPENDING WINDFALL	04	-35	-04	08	-03	07	-13	-07	00	15	-05	-11	02	12	-04	00	16	-06	-04	18
VOTING FREQUENCY IN ELECTIONS	-02	18	-08	02	-16	-05	05	20	11	08	14	08	07	03	-03	-01	02	05	00	33
RELIGIOUS INTEREST	18	-11	-12	08	03	-01	-19	-04	09	07	-07	10	03	10	-12	-03	11	-01	-16	34
DATE OF INTERVIEW	-16	-17	-06	-06	-06	34	-08	-02	-05	13	-08	-04	08	15	25	27	12	02	-10	42
LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	-07	-08	05	01	-05	22	00	16	08	00	02	06	-08	09	-05	14	09	-07	-08	21
INTERVIEW REASSIGNED	-08	-03	-06	-04	-14	08	-10	-08	18	03	-10	-13	16	20	05	-11	03	06	02	19
INTERVIEW VALIDATED	-08	12	-01	07	04	-19	01	10	-15	09	-07	04	04	-08	03	-06	-05	-19	07	17
INTERVIEWER: SEX IS MALE	07	13	-24	08	13	-12	04	-07	17	12	09	-04	-12	-08	-16	-12	02	-01	-19	22
INTERVIEWER: AGE	05	-07	-15	-09	-14	10	-04	-03	-08	14	-09	-14	14	32	02	00	07	-04	09	25
INTERVIEWER: EDUCATION	01	08	-18	22	11	02	-04	-03	04	04	00	02	-05	-18	-03	-03	02	-05	-11	16
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF FRANKNESS	14	42	05	08	01	-01	-13	-06	-11	01	09	12	-03	00	-14	-08	04	12	12	35
MARLOWE-CROWNE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE--REVISED	19	11	-11	-03	09	-19	-08	15	02	-13	11	33	06	-09	-01	06	-13	02	-02	39

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table 35

Percentage of Total Variance Accounted for by Second-Order Factors

Factor	Variance	
	Whites	Blacks
I	21.9%	19.3%
II	8.9	11.0
III	6.7	6.2
IV	5.1	4.6
V	4.4	3.6
VI	3.4	
Total	50.4%	44.7%

Table 36

Intercorrelations of Obliquely Rotated Second-Order Factors

Factor	Factor					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
I		.42	.38	.42	.43	-.03
II	.05		.16	.43	.26	-.03
III	.39	.35		.21	.41	-.13
IV	.42	.29	.51		.34	.22
V	.32	-.01	.20	.32		.05

Note. The intercorrelations of the white factors appear above the diagonal and those for the black factors below it.

Table 37

Obliquely Rotated Loadings of First-Order Factors on Second-Order Factors

First-Order Factor	Whites							Blacks					
	Second-Order Factor							Second-Order Factor					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	h^2	I	II	III	IV	V	h^2
I	.29	.00	.21	.25	.21	.01	.71	.05	.24	.06	.31	-.08	.33
II	.42	-.01	.14	.06	.15	.06	.55	.08	-.35	.45	.01	.19	.47
III	.14	.24	.42	-.08	.02	.01	.45	-.05	-.07	-.08	.79	-.02	.81
IV	.03	.14	.47	.02	-.03	-.08	.38	-.17	.35	.21	-.10	.26	.30
V	.06	.15	-.07	.41	-.01	.23	.49	.67	-.04	-.05	.07	-.20	.56
VI	-.02	-.09	.07	.60	.03	.00	.51	-.19	.03	.48	.02	-.02	.32
VII	-.08	.70	.07	-.09	.06	.07	.60	.14	.54	.15	.01	.07	.55
VIII	-.23	-.20	.40	.24	.09	-.09	.32	.17	.21	.32	.03	.00	.40
IX	.35	-.10	-.16	.38	.04	-.10	.45	.02	.17	.12	.18	-.17	.19
X	-.43	-.23	.00	.10	.10	.18	.42	.09	.06	.22	.21	.25	.48
XI	-.05	.10	.44	.36	-.23	.01	.45	.03	.03	.21	-.08	.16	.10
XII	-.02	.01	.04	-.04	.71	-.15	.72	-.58	.39	-.01	-.03	-.09	.68
XIII	-.12	.60	-.06	.05	.08	-.05	.48	-.26	.28	.24	.09	-.13	.32
XIV	-.05	.18	-.09	.05	.55	.17	.54	-.16	.00	-.05	-.03	.72	.54
XV	.64	-.23	-.07	.03	-.07	.08	.48	.60	.32	-.12	-.04	.20	.62
XVI	.01	-.23	.53	-.24	.04	.12	.46	.12	-.56	.08	.06	.10	.39
XVII	-.02	.08	.00	.04	.00	-.83	.77	.06	.03	.56	-.05	-.21	.48
XVIII	-.03	.15	-.05	.17	-.05	.42	.32	.18	.56	-.06	.10	.08	.48
XIX								.58	.00	.10	-.12	-.38	.47

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors.

Table 38

Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Second-Order Factors on Third-Order Factors

Second-Order Factor	Whites			Blacks		
	Third-Order Factor			Third-Order Factor		
	I	II	h^2	I	II	h^2
I	.74	-.06	.55	.63	-.02	.42
II	.52	.05	.28	-.09	.78	.62
III	.51	-.22	.30	.46	.38	.48
IV	.59	.33	.49	.59	.27	.55
V	.60	-.01	.36	.48	-.10	.23
VI	-.05	.70	.49			

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors.

Table 39

Means and Standard Deviations for Social Status Variables (T Score Form) and Factor Score in Carlson Clusters

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1	2	46.00	.00	49.00	1.41	58.00	.00	39.50	.71	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	51.00	2.83
2	3	46.00	.00	49.33	1.15	52.00	.00	50.33	2.52	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	49.33	.58
3	4	46.00	.00	35.25	.96	52.00	.00	38.00	3.16	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	44.50	3.51
4	2	58.00	.00	59.50	3.54	61.00	.00	54.00	.00	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	61.00	.00
5	2	22.00	.00	38.00	.00	44.50	2.12	41.50	3.54	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	34.50	2.12
6	2	34.00	.00	37.50	3.54	37.50	2.12	55.00	1.41	34.00	.00	24.00	.00	35.50	2.12
7	4	34.00	.00	39.75	.50	49.75	2.87	39.50	3.32	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	34.75	1.50
8	4	58.00	.00	57.50	1.91	40.75	3.50	58.00	3.61	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	54.75	3.77
9	6	58.00	.00	55.00	1.10	57.50	2.26	54.17	4.49	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	56.17	1.47
10	4	58.00	.00	59.33	1.15	55.00	4.24	66.00	2.83	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	61.75	3.40
11	4	46.00	.00	53.00	5.20	58.00	2.45	57.25	3.10	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	54.00	.82
12	2	58.00	.00	69.50	3.54	74.00	.00	69.00	4.24	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	68.50	2.12
13	2	46.00	.00	39.50	2.12	42.50	4.95	46.50	3.54	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	45.50	.71
14	2	34.00	.00	52.00	.00	49.00	4.24	45.50	4.95	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	42.00	4.24
15	2	58.00	.00	52.00	2.83	61.50	4.95	62.50	3.54	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	54.50	2.12

Table 39 (Continued)

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
16	3	46.00	.00	36.50	3.54	49.00	3.00	53.67	5.69	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	47.00	3.61
17	5	46.00	.00	61.67	6.51	52.00	4.24	56.25	5.19	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	55.80	4.60
18	6	46.00	.00	49.75	8.66	46.50	3.51	39.17	3.31	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	43.67	2.34
19	2	46.00	.00	47.50	3.54	36.00	4.24	52.50	4.95	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	48.50	2.12
20	13	58.00	.00	51.67	6.95	52.00	.00	52.10	6.12	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	54.85	3.16
21	13	58.00	.00	54.00	6.38	52.00	.00	55.33	7.98	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	58.38	3.64
22	4	55.00	6.00	54.25	4.57	50.50	3.00	56.50	3.11	64.00	.00	41.00	.00	57.25	3.77
23	5	58.00	.00	40.60	2.51	46.40	5.68	56.80	6.57	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	50.00	4.47
24	11	63.70	9.18	61.70	3.59	65.55	1.21	59.91	2.07	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	66.55	4.23
25	10	34.00	.00	45.22	8.80	40.20	5.87	48.14	3.39	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	40.00	1.56
26	6	46.00	.00	43.75	10.24	45.00	1.55	44.20	9.47	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	46.67	4.72
27	13	46.00	.00	45.64	6.38	44.17	6.97	48.50	6.45	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	44.54	4.67
28	6	58.00	.00	49.00	8.07	48.20	5.76	46.50	6.76	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	50.00	3.22
29	9	58.00	.00	61.86	7.58	65.22	2.05	59.88	9.49	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	64.33	2.92
30	2	40.00	8.49	44.50	6.36	21.00	.00	36.00	.00	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	30.50	.71
31	2	46.00	.00	63.00	5.66	58.50	9.19	37.00	1.41	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	50.50	2.12
32	6	44.00	4.90	40.50	3.99	46.83	5.19	39.00	3.85	40.00	8.22	24.00	.00	39.33	4.63

Table 39 (Continued)

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
33	12	46.00	.00	44.60	7.17	43.17	7.48	48.44	8.22	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	41.92	3.26
34	12	46.00	.00	45.73	8.16	51.50	1.73	48.22	11.69	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	48.83	3.93
35	2	77.00	.00	58.00	4.24	52.00	.00	62.50	3.54	56.50	10.61	57.00	.00	63.00	4.24
36	4	31.00	6.00	35.75	1.71	24.50	7.14	36.25	2.50	37.75	7.50	24.00	.00	26.00	4.55
37	10	42.00	8.49	43.14	5.73	48.44	6.50	36.50	6.16	37.33	10.00	48.11	8.43	41.80	7.35

Note. The N used in computing the statistics for each variable in a cluster may differ because of missing data.

Table 40

Analysis of Variance of Social Status Variables and Factor Score for Carlson and Ward Clusters

Variable and Source	Carlson Clusters			Ward Clusters		
	df	MS	F	df	MS	F
Interviewer's rating of social class						
Clusters	36	483.96	45.00	46	432.89	90.71
Within (error)	162	10.75		172	4.77	
Own occupation--Duncan						
Clusters	36	294.53	7.94	46	346.98	19.48
Within (error)	136	37.08		146	17.81	
Own education--years						
Clusters	36	427.19	23.27	46	395.27	28.89
Within (error)	161	18.36		171	13.68	
Friend's occupation--Duncan						
Clusters	36	331.96	8.56	46	375.19	23.24
Within (error)	142	38.76		151	16.14	
Interviewer's rating of intelligence						
Clusters	36	489.74	58.35	46	457.37	83.43
Within (error)	161	8.39		171	5.48	
Interviewer's rating of grammar						
Clusters	36	524.33	150.23	46	430.84	29.15
Within (error)	163	3.49		173	1.48	
Factor score						
Clusters	36	493.29	33.97	46	427.95	49.73
Within (error)	164	14.52		174	8.60	

Note. All of the F ratios are significant at the .01 level.

Table 41

Multivariate Analysis of Variance of Social Status Variables for Carlson and Ward Clusters

				Rao Approximation		
lambda	N	p	k	df_1	df_2	F
Carlson Clusters						
.00	201	6	37	216	945	21.39**
Ward Clusters						
.00	221	6	47	276	1016	38.28**

**Significant at the .01 level.

Table 42

Means for Social Status Variables (Raw Score Form) and Factor Score and Their Substantive Meaning in Large Carlson Clusters

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 25 (N=10)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	20.00	Upper lower class
Own occupation--Duncan	33.11	Craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker
Own education--years	8.30	Grade school graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	41.43	Clerical and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.00	Makes a few mistakes in grammar
Factor score	40.00	--
Cluster 37 (N=10)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	26.67	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	28.43	Craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker
Own education--years	10.89	Three years of high school
Friend's occupation--Duncan	14.25	Farmer and farm manager
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	2.22	Slow
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.44	Makes a few mistakes in grammar
Factor score	41.80	--

Table 42 (Continued)

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 33 (N=12)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	30.00	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	31.70	Craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker
Own education--years	9.25	One year of high school
Friend's occupation--Duncan	42.33	Clerical and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	2.00	Slow
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.00	Makes a few mistakes in grammar
Factor score	41.92	--
Cluster 27 (N=13)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	30.00	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	34.27	Craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker
Own education--years	9.58	Two years of high school
Friend's occupation--Duncan	42.42	Clerical and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.00	Makes a few mistakes in grammar
Factor score	44.54	--
Cluster 34 (N=12)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	30.00	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	34.55	Craftsman, foreman, and kindred worker
Own education--years	11.83	High school graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	41.89	Clerical and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	3.00	Speaks correctly
Factor score	48.83	--

Table 42 (Continued)

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 20 (N=13)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	40.00	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	48.25	Salesworker
Own education--years	12.00	High school graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	51.00	Sales worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	3.00	Speaks correctly
Factor score	54.85	--
Cluster 21 (N=13)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	40.00	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	53.67	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Own education--years	12.00	High school graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	57.83	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.00	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	3.00	Speaks correctly
Factor score	58.38	--
Cluster 29 (N=9)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	40.00	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	72.57	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Own education--years	16.11	College graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	68.50	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.00	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	3.00	Speaks correctly
Factor score	64.33	--

Table 42 (Continued)

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 24 (N=11)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	44.50	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	71.30	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Own education--years	16.18	College graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	69.18	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.00	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	3.00	Speaks correctly
Factor score	66.55	--

Table 43

Means and Standard Deviations for Social Status Variables (T Score Form) and Factor Score in Ward Clusters

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1	9	58.00	.00	56.29	2.81	52.33	2.35	51.00	6.16	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	58.22	2.95
2	13	58.00	.00	56.92	2.50	53.85	3.98	54.50	3.09	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	56.69	1.89
3	5	46.00	.00	40.75	3.59	42.60	3.51	38.60	3.21	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	45.40	2.30
4	9	58.00	.00	58.00	5.10	53.33	3.04	63.89	3.33	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	61.33	3.20
5	7	46.00	.00	51.60	2.97	51.00	2.45	53.43	3.31	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	48.57	3.21
6	4	46.00	.00	53.67	3.51	52.75	1.50	52.67	3.21	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	45.00	3.16
7	11	46.00	.00	39.09	3.51	51.45	1.81	38.33	2.06	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	45.64	2.69
8	11	58.00	.00	60.91	3.36	64.82	2.23	59.36	3.23	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	64.09	2.39
9	5	38.80	6.57	38.60	4.72	48.40	3.91	49.00	2.45	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	42.60	2.41
10	8	58.00	.00	44.57	4.58	52.00	.00	54.67	6.09	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	53.25	1.83
11	9	46.00	.00	48.57	1.99	54.00	3.35	55.62	5.83	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	51.67	2.74
12	5	58.00	.00	51.40	6.19	47.25	6.18	49.67	2.89	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	50.40	3.44
13	4	34.00	.00	39.00	1.41	40.33	5.13	39.00	6.24	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	34.00	2.58
14	5	46.00	.00	43.25	5.56	42.00	5.87	52.25	3.77	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	47.40	3.85
15	4	43.00	6.00	40.00	4.16	44.25	4.27	40.50	3.11	34.00	.00	24.00	.00	37.50	4.04

Table 43 (Continued)

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
16	7	38.00	6.20	40.00	.58	51.14	1.46	35.86	2.61	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	38.00	3.87
17	4	46.00	.00	41.75	4.27	39.00	.00	38.67	4.73	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	40.00	2.58
18	4	55.00	6.00	54.25	4.57	50.50	3.00	56.50	3.11	64.00	.00	41.00	.00	57.25	3.77
19	6	58.00	.00	67.20	2.95	68.30	4.42	68.17	2.99	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	66.83	1.72
20	2	77.00	.00	58.00	4.24	52.00	.00	62.50	3.54	56.50	10.61	57.00	.00	63.00	4.24
21	2	46.00	.00	67.00	.00	56.50	6.36	35.00	1.41	56.50	10.61	57.00	.00	52.00	4.24
22	3	58.00	.00	58.00	2.00	39.00	.00	59.50	3.54	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	55.00	4.58
23	5	46.00	.00	61.67	6.51	52.00	4.24	56.25	5.19	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	55.80	4.60
24	3	46.00	.00	51.00	4.24	51.00	1.73	43.00	9.90	34.00	.00	57.00	.00	45.33	3.21
25	4	46.00	.00	42.00	3.61	38.25	1.50	50.67	4.73	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	42.00	4.00
26	4	46.00	.00	39.33	3.21	37.75	4.27	54.00	4.58	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	40.75	1.71
27	4	58.00	.00	56.33	9.45	64.00	2.00	49.00	1.00	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	61.75	2.22
28	4	34.00	.00	52.33	3.51	42.50	8.27	44.75	5.06	45.25	7.50	57.00	.00	40.75	3.10
29	5	46.00	.00	62.00	5.39	48.80	7.66	57.60	2.30	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	53.60	1.14
30	5	46.00	.00	41.50	4.95	52.00	.00	36.00	4.24	49.00	.00	24.00	.00	43.00	4.24
31	4	58.00	.00	39.50	.58	41.00	4.40	49.75	8.54	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	47.25	4.35
32	2	58.00	.00	41.00	.00	53.50	2.12	39.50	9.19	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	54.50	2.12

Table 43 (Continued)

Cluster	N	Interviewer's Rating of Social Class		Own Occupation--Duncan		Own Education--years		Friend's Occupation--Duncan		Interviewer's Rating of Intelligence		Interviewer's Rating of Grammar		Factor Score	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
33	5	34.00	.00	53.25	4.65	38.40	1.34	46.33	3.06	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	39.40	1.34
34	3	34.00	.00	36.33	1.53	28.00	1.73	37.33	1.53	39.00	8.66	24.00	.00	28.00	2.65
35	2	58.00	.00	58.50	4.95	42.50	4.95	56.00	.00	34.00	.00	49.00	11.31	51.50	3.54
36	3	46.00	.00	52.33	5.86	60.33	4.04	39.00	1.00	49.00	.00	57.00	.00	51.33	2.08
37	4	58.00	.00	50.75	4.27	57.50	5.57	62.25	2.63	45.25	7.50	57.00	.00	55.25	2.22
38	2	34.00	.00	37.50	3.54	37.50	2.12	55.00	1.41	34.00	.00	24.00	.00	35.50	2.12
39	5	77.00	.00	65.00	6.38	67.40	3.91	61.20	5.02	64.00	.00	57.00	.00	71.00	5.70
40	4	46.00	.00	54.00	2.00	47.50	3.87	40.75	2.75	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	44.75	2.06
41	2	58.00	.00	48.50	14.85	36.00	.00	37.00	.00	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	46.00	.00
42	2	34.00	.00	37.00	4.24	34.50	6.36	51.50	3.54	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	40.00	2.83
43	6	46.00	.00	40.80	4.92	39.83	4.40	37.17	2.04	49.00	.00	41.00	.00	40.83	1.47
44	3	26.00	6.93	38.50	.71	42.67	3.51	40.00	3.61	56.50	10.61	41.00	.00	36.00	3.00
45	2	58.00	.00	42.50	7.78	52.00	.00	37.00	.00	49.00	.00	49.00	11.31	48.50	.71
46	2	52.00	8.49	69.50	2.12	67.50	9.19	42.00	.00	41.50	10.61	41.00	.00	50.50	.71
47	2	40.00	8.49	44.50	6.36	21.00	.00	36.00	.00	34.00	.00	41.00	.00	30.50	.71

Note. The N used in computing the statistics for each variable in a cluster may differ because of missing data.

Table 44

Means for Social Status Variables (Raw Score Form) and Factor Score and Their Substantive Meaning in Large Ward Clusters

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 7 (N=11)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	29.83	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	18.77	Operative and kindred worker
Own education--years	11.82	High school graduate
Friend's occupation--Duncan	18.43	Operative and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	45.64	--
Cluster 11 (N=9)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	29.83	Lower middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	40.88	Clerical and kindred worker
Own education--years	12.63	One year of college
Friend's occupation--Duncan	58.82	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	51.67	--

Table 44 (Continued)

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 2 (N=13)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	39.63	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	60.36	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Own education--years	12.58	One year of college
Friend's occupation—Duncan	56.20	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	3.00	Average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	56.69	--
Cluster 1 (N=9)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	39.63	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	58.88	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Own education--years	12.10	High school graduate
Friend's occupation—Duncan	48.02	Sales worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.02	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	58.22	--
Cluster 4 (N= 9)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	39.63	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	62.88	Manager, official, and proprietor, except farm
Own education--years	12.42	High school graduate
Friend's occupation—Duncan	78.13	Professional, technical,and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.02	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	61.33	--

Table 44 (Continued)

Cluster and Variable	Mean	Substantive Meaning
Cluster 6 (N=4)		
Interviewer's rating of social class	39.63	Upper middle class
Own occupation--Duncan	69.66	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Own education--years	16.09	College graduate
Friend's occupation—Duncan	67.56	Professional, technical, and kindred worker
Interviewer's rating of intelligence	4.02	Above average intelligence
Interviewer's rating of grammar	2.97	Speaks correctly
Factor score	64.09	--

Table 45

Correspondence in Score Profiles and Respondent Composition of Matching Carlson and Ward Clusters

Clusters		D^2 for Mean Profiles	Percentage of Common Respondents	kappa
Carlson	Ward			
1	36	17	99.6	.80**
2	11	33	97.3	.49**
3	7	15	96.9	.52**
4	27	44	97.3	-.01
5	44	78	99.6	.80**
6	38	0	100.0	1.00**
7	16	31	97.8	.54**
8	22	5	99.6	.86**
9	2	17	96.0	.51**
10	4	9	97.8	.61**
12	19	36	98.2	.49**
13	14	47	97.8	.28**
14	28	57	99.1	.66**
15	37	32	99.1	.66**
16	9	78	98.2	.49**
17	23	0	100.0	1.00**
18	40	22	99.1	.80**
21	1	24	96.4	.62**
22	18	0	100.0	1.00**
23	10	52	96.0	.29**
25	33	71	97.8	.66**
26	3	46	97.8	.51**
27	25	53	96.0	.46**
28	12	17	99.6	.91**
29	8	1	92.0	.06
30	47	0	100.0	1.00**
31	21	80	99.1	.50**
32	15	46	99.1	.80**
33	26	88	96.4	.49**
35	20	0	100.0	1.00**
36	34	24	99.6	.86**

**Significant at .01 level (one-tailed)

Table 46

Summary of Loadings of Standard Stratification Indexes on Matching First-Order Factors

Stratification Index	White Factor					Black Factor					
	Social Status	Residence	Organization Activity	Political Activity and Efficacy	Main Support's Social Status	Social Status	Residence		Organization Activity	Political Activity and Efficacy	Main Support's Social Status
	I	II	IV	VIII	XII	II	I	III	VI	VIII	X
Own occupation--Duncan	(.44)					( )					
Own education--years	(.35)					(.43)					
Own income--in 1000's											
Centers' Class Identification measure	( )?					( )?					
Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position	(.41)					( )					
Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics	( )					( )	.64				
Chapin's Social Status Scale--original weights	( )?	(.34)				( )?	( )		.34		

Note. Parentheses indicate an instance in which a stratification index is clearly relevant to a factor; parentheses with a question mark indicate a case where an index is potentially relevant.

Table 47

Summary of Loadings of Standard Stratification Indexes on Other White First-Order Factors

Stratification Index	Factor												
	Intactness of Family	Age	Occupational Success	Household Expenses	Self-Employed	Majority Group Membership	Political Efficacy	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable	Alienation	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable
	III	V	VI	VII	IX	X	XI	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII
Own occupation--Duncan													
Own education--years													
Own income--in 1000's	.32		( )?										
Centers' Class Identification measure													
Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position													
Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics													
Chapin's Social Status Scale--original weights	-.39			-.49		-.43				-.46	.34		

Note. There is no instance in this table where a stratification index is clearly relevant to a factor; parentheses with a question mark indicate a case where an index is potentially relevant.

Table 48

Summary of Loadings of Standard Stratification Indexes on Other Black First-Order Factors

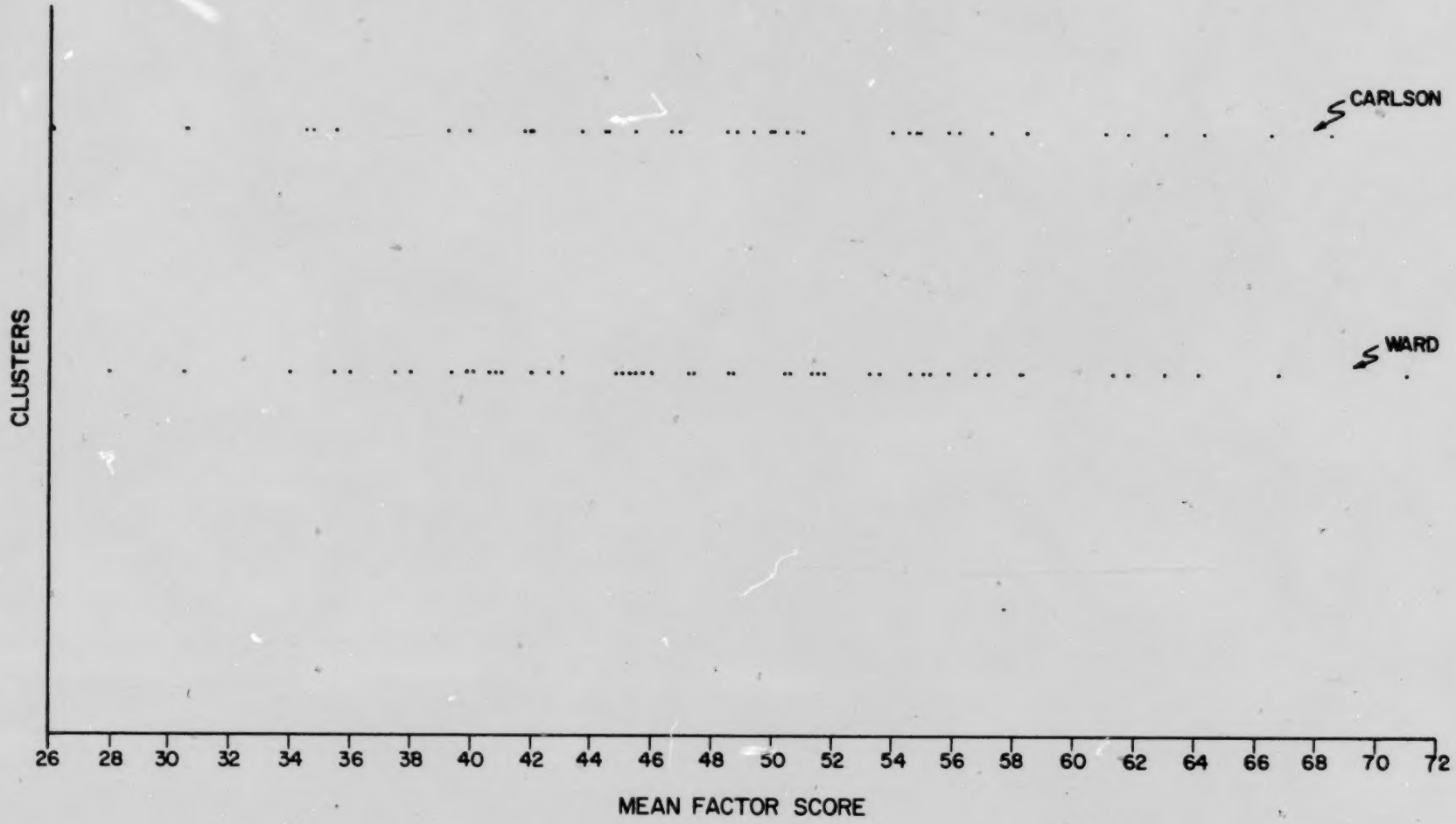
Stratification Index	Factor												
	Method Variance	Household Size	Nature of Income	Amount of Housing	Power--Political and Occupational	Conservative Ideology	Leadership	Occupational Orientation	Class Consciousness	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable	Uninterpretable
	IV	V	VII	IX	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX
Own occupation--Duncan													
Own education--years													
Own income--in 1000's			(.33)?										
Centers' Class Identification measure									( )				
Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position								.39					-.32
Warner et al.'s Index of Status Characteristics								.45					
Chapin's Social Status scale--original weights													

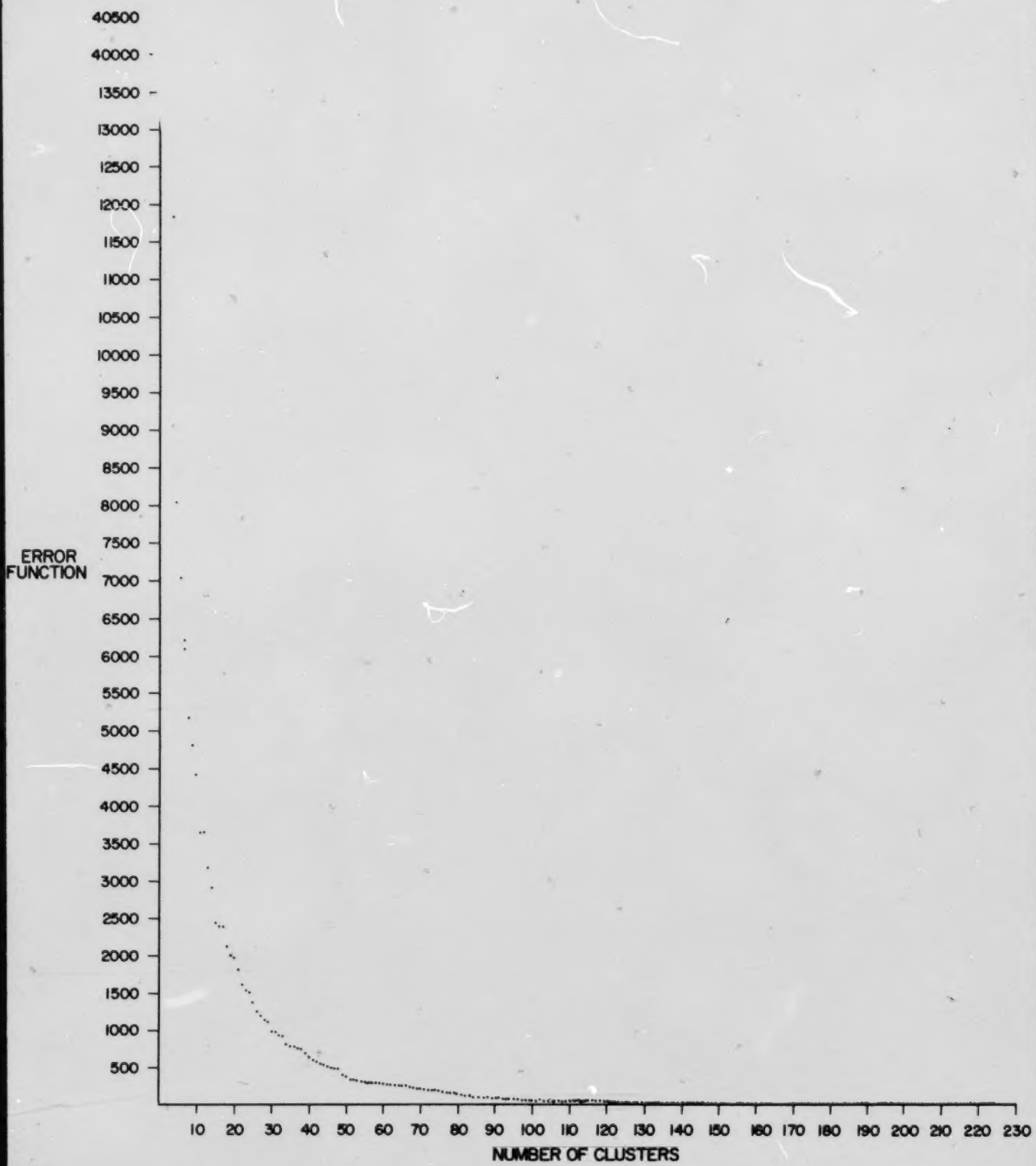
Note. Parentheses indicate an instance in which a stratification index is clearly relevant to a factor; parentheses with a question mark indicate a case where an index is potentially relevant.

Figure Captions

Fig. 1. Mean factor scores for Carlson and Ward clusters.

Fig. 2. Error function in Ward cluster analysis.


CARLSON
WARD
CLUSTERS
26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72
MEAN FACTOR SCORE


40500
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13500
13000
12500
12000
11500
11000
10500
10000
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
ERROR FUNCTION
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230
NUMBER OF CLUSTERS

APPENDIX

A-1

(Initial Letter to Respondents)

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

MARKET, ATTITUDE and MOTIVATION RESEARCH

The PUBLIC OPINION INDEX

Research Park
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Area Code 609 924-5900

October 13, 1967

Dear Resident:

Within the next week or two, one of our interviewers will be calling on you to ask for your help in an opinion survey. Your household is one of several hundred chosen as part of a scientific sample of the Toledo area to take part in an interview for this important research study.

The interview is simply a series of questions that you will find interesting and easy to answer because they ask about you and your opinions. When the interviewer stops by, I hope that you will let him interview you.

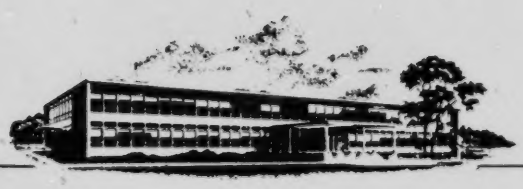
Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah E. Huneycutt

Sarah E. Huneycutt
Director of Interviewing

SEH/agp



Established in 1938

A-2

(Follow-up Letter to Respondents)

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

MARKET, ATTITUDE and MOTIVATION RESEARCH

The PUBLIC OPINION INDEX

Research Park
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Area Code 609 924-5900

December 1, 1967

Mr. John Doe
3160 Sherbrooke Road
Toledo, Ohio 43606

Dear Mr. Doe:

We are cooperating with another leading research organization, Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, on an important opinion survey in the Toledo area. This research study is being supported by the federal government. You may recall having been contacted about this survey.

Completion of an interview with you is very important to us, because your household was selected as part of a scientific and representative cross-section of all of Lucas County. The interview is simply a series of questions that ask about you and your opinions. The answers that you give will be kept confidential and only used for statistical analysis. When the interviewer stops by, I hope that you will let him interview you.

Miss Charlotte Slider is supervising our interviewers in Lucas County. Please telephone her in Toledo at 244-0260 if you have any questions about the survey.

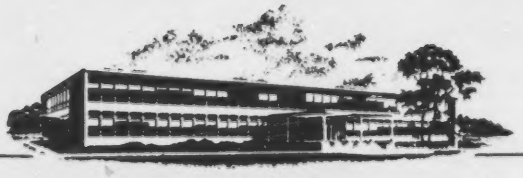
Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah E. Huneycutt

Sarah E. Huneycutt
Director of Interviewing

SEH/agp



Established in 1938

A-3
(Questionnaire)

1968

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1967
STUDY #600-H

TOLEDO STUDY

Location No._____ Housing Unit No._____

Respondent's Name_____

Street Address_____

City or Town (Post Office)_____ Zip_____

Telephone No._____

RECORD OF CALLS			
Date	Hour	Interviewer	Detailed Outcome

INTERVIEW COMPLETED BY:

_____
(Interviewer's Signature) (Code)

Date _____

Time interview began: _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Time interview ended: _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

OFFICE USE:

Edit check by _____

Validation check by _____

Ratings: Area _____ HU _____

1. Did you get a chance to read the letter we sent you?

Yes X

No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, HAND THE LETTER TO THE RESPONDENT. PAUSE WHILE HE READS IT. THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

2a. First, we would like to get an idea of who lives here, their ages, and so forth. How many people are living in this home? (LIST THE PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN COLUMN A. BE SURE TO INCLUDE ALL CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD, PEOPLE TEMPORARILY AWAY, ROOMERS, ETC. ENTER RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD IN COLUMN B. ENTER SEX -- M, F -- IN COLUMN C AND AGE IN COLUMN D.)

(A) Name or Initial	(B) Relationship to Head(R)	(C) Sex	(D) Age
	Head (Respondent)		X

2b. Are there any other people who usually live here, but are away now -- serving in the armed forces, or living at school, or something like that? (LIST THEM IN COLUMN A. ENTER RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD IN COLUMN B. ENTER SEX -- M, F -- IN COLUMN C AND AGE IN COLUMN D.)

(A) Name or Initial	(B) Relationship to Head(R)	(C) Sex	(D) Age

3. One thing we are interested in is what people do in their spare time ... when they are not working. How do you usually spend your spare time? (PROBE: Any other things?)

4a. Do you read any newspapers regularly... that is, almost every issue?

Yes 1*
No 2

*IF YES, ASK 4b:

4b. Which ones? (PROBE: Any others? GET FULL TITLES.)

5a. Do you read any magazines regularly... that is, almost every issue?

Yes 1*
No. 2

*IF YES, ASK 5b:

5b. Which ones? (PROBE: Any others? GET FULL TITLES.)

6. What are your favorite television programs? (PROBE: Any others? GET TITLE OR TYPE OF PROGRAM, E.G., QUIZ, DOCUMENTARY, IF DOESN'T KNOW TITLE.)

7. Here are some other kinds of things people do. Would you tell me if you did any of them in the past week?

	Yes	No
Went to the movies	1	2
Played a game or participated in sports.	1	2
Went to watch games or sports	1	2
Made a bet or gambled. . . .	1	2
Went to a museum	1	2
Went to a bar.	1	2
Ate in a restaurant	1	2
Took a trip out of town. . .	1	2
Had friends visit you in your home.	1	2
Gave a party in your home. .	1	2
Visited relatives.	1	2
Took care of friends' children	1	2
Sang or played a musical instrument	1	2
Worked on a hobby.	1	2
Attended a meeting	1	2
Worked around the house or yard.	1	2
Worked on your car	1	2
Talked about politics with your friends	1	2
Listened to or watched a news program	1	2
Read a book.	1	2
Read a horoscope	1	2
Read the Bible	1	2

8. What clubs or organizations do you belong to? (RECORD FULL NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS, NOT INITIALS. LIST CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, BUT NOT CHURCHES.)

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "NONE," ASK: Well, how about social clubs, or fraternal organizations, or business or civic groups, or a union, or charitable organizations -- do you belong to any groups like that? (PROBE: Any others?)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IF RESPONDENT BELONGS TO NO ORGANIZATIONS, SKIP TO QUESTION 12.

IF RESPONDENT BELONGS TO ONE OR MORE ORGANIZATIONS, ASK QUESTIONS 9 TO 11 (SINGULAR IF HE BELONGS TO ONE ORGANIZATION, PLURAL IF HE BELONGS TO TWO OR MORE):

9a. Do you hold any office or position in this group (any of these groups)?

Yes 1*
No 2

*IF YES, ASK 9b:

9b. Which one(s)? (GET OFFICE OR POSITION AND GROUP. PROBE: Any others?)

Office or Position	Group

10. IF RESPONDENT MENTIONED A CHURCH: Not counting religious services, about how often do you attend meetings of this organization (these organizations, considering all the organizations together)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 1.)

IF RESPONDENT DID NOT MENTION A CHURCH: About how often do you attend meetings of this organization (these organizations, considering all the organizations together)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 1.)

Once a week or more. 1
A few times a month. 2
Once every month or two. . . 3
A few times a year 4
Once a year or less. 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 1.)

11a. Does this organization (do any of these organizations) sometimes take a stand on housing or school problems, or other public problems?

Yes. 1*
No 2

*IF YES, AND RESPONDENT BELONGS TO TWO OR MORE ORGANIZATIONS, ASK 11b:

11b. Which organizations are these? (PROBE: Any others?)

ASK EVERYONE:

12. About how often do you visit with friends in your home or theirs? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 1.)

Once a week or more. 1
A few times a month. 2
Once every month or two. . . 3
A few times a year 4
Once a year or less. 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 1.)

13a. Not counting relatives and neighbors, think of the one friend you talk with and visit the most. (PAUSE WHILE RESPONDENT THINKS.) Is your friend a man or a woman?

Man. . . . . X*
Woman. . . . . X**

13b. *IF A MAN: What kind of work does he do for a living?

**IF A WOMAN: What kind of work does the head of her family do for a living? (IF SHE IS THE HEAD, ASK ABOUT HER WORK.)

(IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that he does?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

(IF NOT WORKING, ASK: What kind of work did he usually do?)

Title: _____

(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, is he a manager, foreman, office worker, salesman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, sell things, repair things, or what? What do they make (sell)(repair)?)

13c. Does (did) he work for himself or someone else?

Self. X

Someone else. X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 13d:

13d. Does (did) he own his own farm (ranch)?

Yes X

No. . . . . X***

***IF NO, ASK 13e:

13e. What kind of work does (did) he do on the farm (ranch)? Is (was) he a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X

Foreman X

Laborer X

Tenant. X

Sharecropper. X

Other (vol.). X
(SPECIFY BELOW)

14a. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your work.... What was the first regular full-time job you had after you finished school? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it was that you did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY.)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS JOB WAS IN MILITARY SERVICE, NOTE IT AND THEN ASK: What was your first full-time job after you got out? IF NEVER HAD FULL-TIME CIVILIAN JOB LATER, GET FIRST ARMED FORCES JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD FULL-TIME JOB, NOTE AND THEN ASK: What was the first part-time job you had after you finished school? IF NEVER HAD PART-TIME JOB, NOTE AND GO ON TO NEXT QUESTION.)

(IF FIRST JOB IS ALSO CURRENT JOB, NOTE AND GO ON TO NEXT QUESTION.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business was that in?

INTERVIEWER RECORD:

Never held a full-time job (civilian or military). X

Never held a full-time job (civilian or military) or part-time job (SKIP TO QUESTION 17.) . . . X

First job is also current job (SKIP TO QUESTION 15.) . X

14b. Did you work for yourself or someone else?

Self X

Someone else X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 14c:

14c. Did you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes X
No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 14d:

14d. What kind of work did you do on the farm (ranch)? Were you a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X
Foreman X
Laborer X
Tenant. X
Sharecropper. X
Other (vol.). X
(SPECIFY BELOW)

15. How old were you when you started that job?

_____

IF RESPONDENT NEVER HELD A FULL-TIME CIVILIAN OR MILITARY JOB, SKIP TO QUESTION 17.

EVERYONE ELSE, ASK QUESTION 16:

16. Counting that first full-time job, about how many different companies or employers have you worked for full-time?

_____

ASK EVERYONE:

17a. Have you ever been unemployed or laid-off? (IF RESPONDENT ASKS ABOUT UNEMPLOYED OR LAID-OFF, SAY: Have you ever been out of work, but looking or waiting for work?)

Yes . . . . . X*
No. X

*IF YES, ASK 17b:

17b. About how many times?

_____

IF RESPONDENT NEVER HAD A FULL-TIME CIVILIAN OR MILITARY JOB, OR PART-TIME JOB, SKIP TO QUESTION 29.

EVERYONE ELSE, ASK QUESTION 18:

18a. Are you working at present? (PROBE FOR PROPER CATEGORY.)

Yes . . . . . X*
No . . . . . X**

*IF YES, ASK 18b:

18b. Do you have a full-time job, or a part-time job, or are you in the military service? (PROBE)

Full-time job (35 hours or more per week) (ASK QUESTION 19) 1
Part-time job (less than 35 hours per week on one or more jobs) (SKIP TO QUESTION 20.) . 2
Military Service (SKIP TO QUESTION 22). 3

**IF NO, ASK 18c:

18c. Are you unemployed or laid-off, or retired, or a student (or a housewife)? (PROBE) (ONLY READ THE EXTRA PARENTHETICAL PHRASE IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE.)

Unemployed or laid-off (looking or waiting for work) 1
Retired 2
Full-time housewife . . 3
Full-time student . . . 4

} SKIP TO QUESTION 21.

IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, ASK QUESTION 19:

19a. What kind of work do you do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that you do?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY. IF RESPONDENT HAS MORE THAN ONE JOB, GET MAIN JOB.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in?

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 19b:

19b. Do you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes X
No X

*IF NO, ASK 19c:

19c. What kind of work do you do on the farm (ranch)? Are you a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X
Foreman X
Laborer X
Tenant X
Sharecropper X
Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

SKIP TO QUESTION 23.

IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED PART-TIME, ASK QUESTION 20:

20a. What kind of work do you do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that you do?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY. IF RESPONDENT HAS MORE THAN ONE PART-TIME JOB, GET MAIN JOB.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in?

20b. About how many hours do you work during an average week?

_____

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 20c:

20c. Do you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes X
No X

*IF NO, ASK 20d:

20d. What kind of work do you do on the farm (ranch)? Are you a manager, foreman laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X
Foreman X
Laborer X
Tenant X
Sharecropper X
Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

GO ON TO QUESTION 21.

IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED PART-TIME, UNEMPLOYED, RETIRED, STUDENT, OR HOUSEWIFE, ASK QUESTION 21:

21a. What kind of work did you do on the last full-time job that you had? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that you did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY.)

(IF NEVER HAD FULL-TIME JOB, NOTE. THEN ASK EVERYONE EXCEPT THOSE WHO NOW HAVE PART-TIME JOBS: What kind of work did you do on the last part-time job that you had? IF NEVER HAD PART-TIME JOB, NOTE.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

Never held a full-time job. X

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business was that in?

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 21b:

21b. Did you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes X

No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 21c:

21c. What kind of work did you do on the farm(ranch)? Were you a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X

Foreman X

Laborer X

Tenant X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

SKIP TO QUESTION 23.

IF RESPONDENT IS IN MILITARY SERVICE, ASK QUESTIONS 22a TO 22d:

22a. What branch of the service are you in?

Army X

Air Force. X

Navy X

Marines. X

Coast Guard. X

22b. What is your rank?

_____

22c. Is this your first term of service or have you reenlisted?

First. X

Reenlisted X

22d. Do you plan to reenlist when your present term of service is over?

Yes. X

No X

IF RESPONDENT IS ON FIRST TERM OF SERVICE AND DOES NOT PLAN TO REENLIST, SKIP TO 22k.

IF RESPONDENT REENLISTED OR PLANS TO REENLIST, ASK 22e TO 22g:

22e. How many years have you been on active duty in this branch of the service?

_____

22f. What kind of work do you do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that you do?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

22g. Do you have any people serving under you, either directly or indirectly?

Yes . . . . . X*

No. X

*IF YES, ASK 22h:

22h. About how many?

_____

IF PEOPLE SERVE UNDER RESPONDENT, ASK 22i:

22i. Do they have any people serving under them whom you didn't count already?

Yes . . . . . X**

No. X

**IF YES, ASK 22j:

22j. About how many serve under them, altogether?

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 25.

IF RESPONDENT IS ON FIRST TERM OF SERVICE AND DOES NOT PLAN TO REENLIST, ASK 22k:

22k. What kind of work did you do on the last full-time job that you had before you entered the service? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that you did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY.)

(IF NEVER HAD A FULL-TIME JOB, NOTE. THEN ASK: What kind of work did you do on the last part-time job that you had before you entered the service? IF NEVER HAD PART-TIME JOB, NOTE.)

Title: _____

Description of duties:

Never held full-time job X

Never held full-time or part-time job (SKIP TO QUESTION 29). . . . X

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business was that in?

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 221:

221. Did you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes. X

No X

***IF NO, ASK 22m:

22m. What kind of work did you do on the farm (ranch)? Were you a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X

Foreman. X

Laborer. X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

USE THIS CHART TO FIND OUT WHICH JOB TO ASK ABOUT IN QUESTIONS 23 TO 28. CIRCLE THAT JOB ON THE CHART. (USE PRESENT TENSE FOR CURRENT JOBS, PAST TENSE FOR PREVIOUS JOBS.)

Current Employment Status -- Question 18	Ask Questions 23 to 28 about:
Employed full-time.	Present job -- main job if holds two or more.
Military service -- reenlisted or plans to reenlist (See Questions 22c and 22d).	Present military job -- SKIP TO QUESTION 25.
Military service -- has not reenlisted and does not plan to reenlist (See Questions 22c and 22d).	Last full-time civilian job. Or, if never employed full-time: last part-time civilian job. Or, if never employed at all as civilian: SKIP TO QUESTION 29.
Employed part-time.	Last full-time job. Or, if never employed full-time: present part-time job -- main job if holds two or more.
Unemployed, retired, housewife, or student.	Last full-time job. Or, if never employed full-time: last part-time job. Or, if never employed at all: SKIP TO QUESTION 29.

23. I have a few more questions about your _____ job (INSERT JOB CIRCLED ON CHART, E.G., PRESENT JOB, LAST FULL-TIME JOB, ETC.).... How long have you worked (did you work) for your present (last, last civilian) employer?

_____Years

24a. Do (did) you work for yourself or someone else?

Self . . . . . X*

Someone else . . . . X**

*IF SELF, ASK 24b and 24c:

24b. About how many people do (did) you employ?

_____

24c. About how much would your business (farm, ranch) sell for today?

$_____

**IF SOMEONE ELSE, ASK 24d:

24d. Do (did) you have any people working for you, either directly or indirectly?

Yes. . . . . X***

No X

***IF YES, ASK 24e:

24e. About how many?

_____

IF PEOPLE WORK (WORKED) FOR RESPONDENT, ASK 24f:

24f. Do (did) they have any people working for them whom you didn't count already?

Yes. . . . . X****

No X

****IF YES, ASK 24g:

24g. About how many work for them, altogether?

_____

ASK EVERYONE QUESTIONS 25 TO 28, EXCEPT THOSE WHO NEVER HAD PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME JOBS (PRESENT TENSE FOR CURRENT JOBS, PAST TENSE FOR PREVIOUS JOBS).

25. Taking into consideration all the things about your _____ job (INSERT JOB CIRCLED ON CHART), how satisfied or dissatisfied are you (were you) with it? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 2.)

Extremely satisfied. 1
Very satisfied 2
Somewhat satisfied 3
Somewhat dissatisfied. . . . 4
Very dissatisfied. 5
Extremely dissatisfied . . . 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 2.)

26. How much of your skills and talents does (did) your job use -- all of them, most of them, some of them, or none of them?

All of them. 1
Most of them 2
Some of them 3
None of them 4

27. Do (did) you feel your chances of getting ahead in your work are (were) excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent. 1
Good 2
Fair 3
Poor 4

28a. Regardless of how much you like (liked) your job, if you were able to choose any job you wanted, is there any other kind of work you would rather do?

Yes . . . . . X*
No. X

*IF YES, ASK 28b:

28b. What is that? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what kind of work you would like to do?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY.)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business would that be in?

28c. Would you work for yourself or someone else?

Self. X
Someone else. . . . X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 28d:

28d. Would you own your own farm (ranch)?

Yes. X
No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 28e:

28e. What kind of work would you do on the farm (ranch)? Would you be a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X
Foreman. X
Laborer. X
Tenant X
Sharecropper . . . X
Other (vol.) . . . X
(SPECIFY BELOW)

ASK EVERYONE:

29a. If you had a son starting school now, what kind of job would you like him to have when he finished his education? (NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY.)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING LIKE "ANYTHING, AS LONG AS HE IS SATISFIED," ASK: Well, just considering jobs he would be satisfied with, what kind would you like to see him have?)

Title:_____

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business would that be in?

29b. Would you like him to work for himself or someone else?

Self X

Someone else X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 29c:

29c. Would you like him to own his own farm (ranch) or not?

Yes. X

No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 29d:

29d. What kind of work would you like him to do on the farm (ranch)? Would you like him to be a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X

Foreman. X

Laborer. X

Tenant X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

30a. Which of these are the main things a young man should consider in choosing a job? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 3.) (IF RESPONDENT GIVES ONLY ONE RESPONSE, ASK: Any other main things?)

	Q.30a Main Thing	Q.30b One Most Important
Good wages or income	1	1
Steady work	2	2
Interesting work. . . .	3	3
Chance to get ahead . .	4	4
Able to be helpful to others	5	5
Chance to meet and socialize with people .	6	6
Able to supervise others.	7	7
Chance to be independent	8	8
Clean work.	9	9

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK 30b:

30b. Which one of these do you think is the most important? (READ RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS TO 30a.)

(TAKE BACK CARD 3.)

31a. Which of these are the main reasons that people get ahead on a job these days? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 4.) (IF RESPONDENT GIVES ONLY ONE RESPONSE, ASK: Any other main reasons?)

	Q.31a Main Thing	Q.31b One Most Important
Ability	1	1
Hard work	2	2
Knowing the right people.	3	3
Training and education.	4	4
Good luck	5	5
Race, religion, or family background . . .	6	6

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK 31b:

31b. Which one of these do you think is the most important? (READ RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS TO 31a.)

(TAKE BACK CARD 4.)

32a. Now I have a few questions about education.... What was the highest grade you completed in school?

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years was that in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTENDED COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) did you complete?)

Highest grade or years completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years completed in college, etc.:

_____

(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

IF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK 32b:

32b. What were the names of the high schools you attended?

IF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, OR GRADUATE STUDY, ASK 32c AND 32d:

32c. What were the names of the high schools you attended?

32d. What were the names of the colleges or universities you attended?

33a. Do you feel you got as much education as you wanted?

Yes X

No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 33b:

33b. How much education would you have liked to get?

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL. ASK: How many years would that be in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTEND COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) would you have liked to complete?)

Highest grade or years to be completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years to be completed in college, etc.:

_____

(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

34. If you had a son starting school now, how much education would you like him to have?

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING LIKE: "THAT IS UP TO HIM, WHATEVER HE WANTS," ASK: Well, if everything worked out all right, how much education would you like him to have?)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years would that be in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTEND COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) would you like him to complete?)

Highest grade or years to be completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years to be completed in college, etc.:

_____

(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

35a. Now I'd like to ask you about marriage.... At the present time, are you single, married, divorced, separated, or widowed? (NOTE: SEPARATED MEANS MARRIED, BUT DOES NOT LIVE WITH PARTNER BY PREFERENCE.)

Single (SKIP TO QUESTION 41.)	1
Married	2*
Divorced	3*
Separated	4*
Widowed	5*

*IF MARRIED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR WIDOWED, ASK 35b:

35b. IF RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME OR USUALLY LIVING AT HOME (SEE QUESTION 2): Besides the children living at home now, or usually living here, do you have any children not living at home?

ALL OTHER RESPONDENTS: Do you have any children not living at home?

(GET CHILDREN FROM ALL OF RESPONDENT'S MARRIAGES.)

Yes	X**
No	X

**IF YES, ASK 35c:

35c. How many?

_____

IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE AND EVER MARRIED, SKIP TO QUESTION 38.

IF RESPONDENT IS MALE AND EVER MARRIED, ASK QUESTIONS 36 AND 37:

36a. Did your wife ever work? (IF RESPONDENT WAS MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT MOST RECENT OR PRESENT WIFE.)

Yes . . . . . X*

No. X

*IF YES, ASK 36b:

36b. What kind of work does (did) she usually do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that she does?)

(GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

(IF RESPONDENT WAS MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT MOST RECENT OR PRESENT HUSBAND.)

Title: _____
(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, was she a manager, foreman, office worker, sales woman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, repair things, or what? What do they make (repair, sell)?)

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 36c:

36c. Does (did) she own her own farm (ranch)?

Yes X

No. . . . . X**

**IF NO, ASK 36d:

36d. What kind of work does (did) she do on the farm (ranch)? Was she a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X

Foreman. X

Laborer. X

Tenant X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW)

37. What was the highest grade she completed in school?

(IF DOESN'T KNOW, NOTE AND ASK: Can you make a rough guess about the highest grade she completed?)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years was that in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTENDED COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) did she complete?)

Highest grade or years completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years completed in college, etc.:

_____
(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

SKIP TO QUESTION 41.

IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE AND EVER MARRIED, ASK QUESTIONS 38 AND 39:

38a. What kind of work did your husband usually do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that he did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

(IF RESPONDENT WAS MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT MOST RECENT OR PRESENT HUSBAND.)

Title:_____

(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, was he a manager, foreman, office worker, salesman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of Duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business was that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, sell things, repair things, or what? What do they make (repair, sell)?)

38b. Did he work for himself or someone else?

Self. . . . . X*

Someone else. X

*IF SELF, ASK 38c, BUT DO NOT ASK FARMERS/RANCHERS:

38c. About how much would his business sell for today?

$_____

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 38d:

38d. Did he own his own farm (ranch)?

Yes . . . . . X**

No. . . . . X***

**IF YES, ASK 38e:

38e. About how much would it sell for today?

$_____

***IF NO, ASK 38f:

38f. What kind of work did he do on the farm (ranch)? Was he a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X

Foreman. X

Laborer. X

Tenant X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

39. What was the highest grade he completed in school?

(IF DOESN'T KNOW, NOTE AND ASK: Can you make a rough guess about the highest grade he completed?)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years was that in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTENDED COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) did he complete?)

Highest grade or years completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years completed in college, etc.:

_____
(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE, EVER MARRIED, AND NOT NOW EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (SEE QUESTION 18), ASK QUESTION 40:

ALL OTHER RESPONDENTS SKIP TO QUESTION 41.

40. Have you worked at a full-time job since your divorce (separation, husband's death)?

Yes X
No X

ASK EVERYONE:

41. There has been a lot of talk recently about social classes in the United States. I wonder what you think about this.... What social classes do you think there are in the Toledo area?

(PROBE: Any others? NOTE: GET NAMES OF CLASSES.)

(IF THE NUMBER OF CLASSES IS NOT CLEAR FROM RESPONDENT'S ANSWER, ASK: How many social classes do you think there are in all?)

42. Do you ever think of yourself as being in one of these classes?

Yes 1
No. 2

43. Now I'm going to ask your opinions about some current issues in the country today.... Do you think that America is really a land of opportunity, where people get pretty much what's coming to them, or don't you agree with that?

(ON QUESTIONS 43 TO 52, IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T GIVE A CLEAR ANSWER OR DOESN'T KNOW, ASK: Well, if you had to take a stand on that question, one way or the other, which answer would you choose? REREAD QUESTION IF NECESSARY.)

Agree 1
Don't agree 2

44. In your opinion, would everybody be better off or worse off if the working people were given more power and influence in the government?

Better off 1
Worse off 2

45. Some people believe that jobs would be more steady, the pay fairer, and fewer people out of work if the government took over and ran our businesses and industries. Other people think it would be better if business and industry continued to be privately owned. Which do you think?

Government take over 1
Privately owned 2

46. Which do you think is more important for the government to do: make certain each person has a chance to get ahead on his own; or guarantee every person a decent and steady job and standard of living?

Make certain 1
Guarantee. 2

47. In strikes and disputes between working people and employers, do you usually side with the workers or the employers?

Workers. 1
Employers. 2

48. Do you think working people are usually fairly and squarely treated by their employers, or do employers sometimes take advantage of them?

Fairly treated 1
Employers take advantage . . 2

49. Many people say that they live only from one day to the next. Do you think this way, too, or do you feel that you can make plans for the future?

Live one day to the next . . 1
Make plans for future. . . . 2

50. Some people think that obedience and respect for authority are the most important qualities of a good citizen. Would you tell me how much you agree or disagree? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 5.)

Strongly agree. 1
Slightly agree. 2
Neutral 3
Slightly disagree 4
Strongly disagree 5

---

51. Some say that these days a person doesn't really know who he can count on. Would you tell me how much you agree or disagree? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 5.)

Strongly agree. 1
Slightly agree. 2
Neutral 3
Slightly disagree 4
Strongly disagree 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 5)

52a. Suppose someone said that labor unions are ruining this country, and most strikes should be forbidden by law. Do you think that most businessmen would agree or disagree with him?

Agree 1
Disagree. 2

52b. Do you think that most factory workers would agree or disagree with him?

Agree 1
Disagree. 2

53a. We hear a lot these days about different ways to bring up children. I'd like to get your ideas.... Imagine that you had a five-year-old boy. He has just done something that you didn't want him to do. What would you usually do -- scold him, spank him, keep him in the house, or what?

(IF HE SAYS SOMETHING LIKE: "IT DEPENDS ON WHAT HE DID" ASK: Well, what would you do in most situations when he did something wrong?)

(IF HE GIVES MORE THAN ONE ANSWER, RECORD THEM ALL.)

Scold. X
Spank. X
Keep in house. X
Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK 53b:

53b. Which one would you do most often in situations like that?

---

54. Suppose he gets angry at you. He shouts at you or tries to kick you or slap you. How often would you allow him to do this -- always, usually, sometimes, or never?

(IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T GIVE A CLEAR ANSWER OR DOESN'T KNOW, ASK: Well, if you had to take a stand on that question, one way or the other, which answer would you choose? REREAD QUESTION IF NECESSARY.)

Always 1
Usually. 2
Sometimes. 3
Never. 4
Once (vol.). 5

55. Now I am going to read you a few statements that people sometimes make when they describe themselves. Would you tell me whether they describe you? The first statement is: I always try to practice what I preach.... Is that true of you or not?

(ON QUESTIONS 55 TO 60, IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T GIVE A CLEAR ANSWER OR DOESN'T KNOW, ASK: Well, if you had to choose one answer or the other, would you say the description is true of you or not? REREAD QUESTION IF NECESSARY.)

True. 1
Not true. 2

56. Sometimes it's hard for me to go on with my work if I'm not encouraged.... Is that true of you or not?

True. 1
Not true. 2

57. There have been times when I was jealous of other people's good luck.... Is that true of you or not?

True. 1
Not true. 2

58. I have never hurt someone's feelings on purpose.... Is that true of you or not?

True. 1
Not true. 2

59. I never mind being asked to return a favor.... Is that true of you or not?

True. 1
Not true. 2

60. The last statement is: I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget.... Is that true of you or not?

True. 1
Not true. 2

61. Taking all things together, how happy are you these days? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 6.)

Extremely happy 1
Very happy. 2
Somewhat happy. 3
Slightly happy. 4
Not happy at all. 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 6.)

62a. If you were asked to use one of these four names for your social class, which would you say you belonged in: the middle class, lower class, working class, or upper class? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 7.)

Middle class. 1*
Lower class 2
Working class.. 3
Upper class 4

(TAKE BACK CARD 7.)

*IF MIDDLE CLASS, ASK 62b:

62b. Would you say you were in the upper-middle or the lower-middle class?

Upper-middle X
Lower-middle X

63. Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in social standing? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 8.)

Very much above average . . 1
Somewhat above average. . . 2
Slightly above average. . . 3
Slightly below average. . . 4
Somewhat below average. . . 5
Very much below average . . 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 8.)

64. People have different ideas of just how they fit into community affairs. Which one of these is the best description of how you fit in? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 9.)

A person who helps to make community decisions. . 1

A person who is active in the community, but not one of the decision-makers. 2

An ordinary person in the community 3

Not a part of the community at all. 4

(TAKE BACK CARD 9.)

---

65. Now I have some questions about your family history.... Where were you born? (GET STATE OR COUNTRY.)

---

66. What year was that?

---

67. Which of these best describes where you were raised? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 10.)

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS ABOUT "RAISED," SAY: Where did you live up to when you were 15 or 16?)

(IF HE MOVED AROUND, GET WHERE LIVED LONGEST.)

On a farm 1

In the country, but not on a farm 2

A small town. 3

A medium-sized city 4

A suburb of a large city. . 5

A large city. 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 10.)

---

68. How many years have you lived in the Toledo area?

Number of years_____

Entire life (vol.). X

69a. Were you raised by both your real parents?

Yes X

No. . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 69b

69b. Who raised you? (IF RAISED BY MORE THAN ONE MAN -- OR MORE THAN ONE WOMAN -- GET THE ONE WHO RAISED RESPONDENT THE LONGEST).

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS ABOUT "RAISED," SAY: These are the people you lived with and who took care of you up to when you were 15 or 16.)

ASK QUESTIONS 70-73 FOR MAN WHO RAISED RESPONDENT (IF NOT RAISED BY A MAN, ASK FOR REAL FATHER):

70. Where was your _____ born? (INSERT RELATIONSHIP, E.G., FATHER, STEPFATHER. GET STATE OR COUNTRY.)

IF RESPONDENT IS NEGRO, SKIP TO QUESTION 72.

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT NEGRO, ASK QUESTION 71:

71. What country did his people originally come from? (IF RESPONDENT SAYS "AMERICA," RECORD AND PROBE.)

ASK EVERYONE:

72a. What kind of work did he usually do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that he did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

Title:_____
(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, was he a manager, foreman, office worker, salesman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, sell things, repair things, or what? What do they make (repair, sell)?)

72b. Did he work for himself or someone else?

Self X
Someone else X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 72c:

72c. Did he own his own farm (ranch)?

Yes. X
No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 72d:

72d. What kind of work did he do on the farm (ranch)? Was he a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X
Foreman. X
Laborer. X
Tenant X
Sharecropper X
Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

73. What was the highest grade he completed in school?

(IF DOESN'T KNOW, NOTE AND ASK: Can you make a rough guess about the highest grade he completed?)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years was that in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTENDED COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) did he complete?)

Highest grade or years completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years completed in college, etc.:

_____
(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

ASK QUESTIONS 74-77 FOR WOMAN WHO RAISED RESPONDENT (IF NOT RAISED BY WOMAN, ASK FOR REAL MOTHER):

74. Where was your _____ born? (INSERT RELATIONSHIP, E.G., MOTHER, STEPMOTHER. GET STATE OR COUNTRY.)

_____

IF RESPONDENT IS NEGRO, SKIP TO QUESTION 76.

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT NEGRO, ASK QUESTION 75:

75. What country did her people originally come from? (IF RESPONDENT SAYS "AMERICA," RECORD AND PROBE.)

ASK EVERYONE:

76a. Did she usually work, either on full-time or part-time jobs?

Yes. . . . . X*

No . . . . . X**

76b. *IF USUALLY WORKING: What kind of work did she usually do? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail just what it is that she did?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

**IF NOT USUALLY WORKING: (ASK ABOUT HUSBAND'S WORK. IF NECESSARY, ASK: Was she related to _____ (man just described). IF WIFE, NOTE. IF NOT WIFE, ASK: What kind of work did her husband usually do? IF NOT MARRIED, NOTE.)

Title:_____

(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, was he a manager, foreman, office worker, salesman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, sell things, repair things, or what? What do they make (repair, sell)?)

76c. Did she (he) work for herself (himself) or someone else?

Self. X

Someone else. X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 76d:

76d. Did she (he) own her (his) own farm (ranch)?

Yes. X

No . . . . . X**

**IF NO, ASK 76e:

76e. What kind of work did she (he) do on the farm (ranch)? Was she (he) a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager. X

Foreman. X

Laborer. X

Tenant X

Sharecropper X

Other (vol.) X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

77. What was the highest grade she completed in school?

(IF DOESN'T KNOW, NOTE AND ASK: Can you make a rough guess about the highest grade she completed?)

IF RESPONDENT SAYS: GRADE SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR X YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ASK: How many years was that in all, then?)

(IF HE SAYS: ATTENDED COLLEGE, LAW SCHOOL, ETC., ASK: How many years in (school mentioned) did she complete?)

Highest grade or years to be completed in grade or high school:

_____

Years to be completed in college, etc. or degree

_____

(SPECIFY KIND OF SCHOOL OR DEGREE.)

78a. Do you have any brothers or sisters now living? (GET NATURAL AND HALF- AND STEP-BROTHERS AND SISTERS.)

Yes . . . . . X*

No X

*IF YES, ASK 78b:

78b. How many?

_____ Brothers

_____ Sisters

79a. Did you have any brothers or sisters who passed away? (GET NATURAL AND HALF- AND STEP-BROTHERS AND SISTERS. EXCLUDE THOSE DYING IN INFANCY.)

Yes . . . . . X*

No X

*IF YES, ASK 79b:

79b. How many?

_____ Brothers

_____ Sisters

---

80. Now I'd like to turn to some other topics.... On the basis of your experience so far, how successful have you been in life? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 11.)

Extremely successful 1

Very successful 2

Somewhat successful 3

Slightly successful 4

Not successful at all 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 11.)

81a. Which of the following things do you feel are responsible for your success or lack of success? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 12.) (IF RESPONDENT GIVES ONLY ONE RESPONSE, ASK: Anything else?)

	Q.81a Main Thing	Q.81b One Most Important
Health	01	01
Ability	02	02
Training and education .	03	03
Getting the right breaks out of life . . .	04	04
Drive and ambition . . .	05	05
Social class	06	06
Race	07	07
Religion	08	08
Economic conditions. . .	09	09
Other (vol.) . . . . . (SPECIFY BELOW.)	10	10
_____		
Nothing (vol.)	11	11

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK 81b:

81b. Which one of these do you think is the most important? (READ RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS TO 81a.)

(TAKE BACK CARD 12.)

---

82. Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in power or influence? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 13)

Very much above average. . . 1

Somewhat above average . . . 2

Slightly above average . . . 3

Slightly below average . . . 4

Somewhat below average . . . 5

Very much below average. . . 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 13.)

255

83a. What is your religious preference? (PROBE.)

(IF RESPONDENT SAYS "CHRISTIAN," ASK: Which Christian church or denomination do you prefer?)

(IF HE SAYS HE HAS NO PREFERENCE, ASK: Do you believe in any religion?)

Protestant X

(SPECIFY DENOMINATION BELOW.)

_____

Catholic X

Hebrew X

Other (SPECIFY BELOW.) . . . X

_____

None . . . . . X*

*IF NONE, ASK 83b:

83b. In which religion were you raised?

Protestant X

(SPECIFY DENOMINATION BELOW.)

_____

Catholic X

Hebrew X

Other (SPECIFY BELOW.) . . . X

_____

None X

84. How religious would you say you are? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 14.)

Extremely religious 1

Very religious 2

Somewhat religious. 3

Slightly religious. 4

Not religious at all. 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 14.)

85a. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or what?

Democrat 1

Republican 2

Independent 3*

Other or don't know (vol.) . 4*
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

*IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, OR DON'T KNOW, ASK 85b:

85b. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democrats or the Republicans?

Democrats. X

Republicans. X

86. Since you have been old enough to vote, how many elections for President have you voted in -- all of them, most of them, some of them, or none of them?

All of them 1

Most of them. 2

Some of them. 3

None of them. 4

Other (vol.). 5
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

87. How much do public officials care about your opinions on local problems? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 15.) (IF RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING LIKE "THEY ARE VERY CONCERNED AT ELECTION TIME," ASK: But in general, most of the time... REREAD QUESTION.)

Extremely concerned 1

Very concerned 2

Somewhat concerned. 3

Slightly concerned. 4

Not concerned at all. 5

(TAKE BACK CARD 15.)

88. About how many public officials or politicians have you met personally, either on business or socially?

_____

89a. How often have you contacted public officials or politicians about a problem you had or something you wanted them to do about a public issue? Have you done it very often, once in a while, hardly ever, or never?

Very often. 1*
Once in a while 2*
Hardly ever 3*
Never 4

*IF VERY OFTEN, ONCE IN A WHILE, OR HARDLY EVER, ASK 89b:

89b. What happened when you contacted them? (NOTE: GET DETAILS -- WHAT RESPONDENT WANTED AND WHAT THEY DID.)

90. Do people ask you for your opinions or advice about public issues in the news very often, once in a while, hardly ever, or never?

Very often. 1
Once in a while 2
Hardly ever 3
Never 4

91. How often have you taken an active part in some local issue or local problem by doing things like passing around a petition, handing out leaflets, or calling on people? Have you done this very often, once in a while, hardly ever, or never?

Very often. 1
Once in a while 2
Hardly ever 3
Never 4

92. One other thing we are interested in is how people spend their money.... Which of the following things do you (and your family) own? (IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN -- SEE QUESTION 2 -- READ ENTIRE QUESTION. OTHERWISE, IGNORE PARENTHETICAL PHRASE. READ EACH ITEM.)

	Yes	No
Black and white television set	1	2
Color television set . . .	1	2
Hi-fi or stereo phonograph	1	2
Radio.	1	2
Musical instrument	1	2
Tape recorder.	1	2
Telephone (IF YES: How many?_____) . . .	1	2
Vacuum cleaner	1	2
Dishwasher	1	2
Typewriter	1	2
Encyclopedia	1	2
Automobile (IF YES: How many?____(SPECIFY BELOW)	1	2

Make	Year

Camera	1	2
Movie or slide projector .	1	2
Bookcase with books in it (IF YES: How many bookcases?_____) . .	1	2

93. Not counting automobiles, do you buy things on the installment plan very often, once in a while, hardly ever, or never?

Very often 1
Once in a while. 2
Hardly ever. 3
Never. 4

94a. IF EMPLOYED (SEE QUESTION 18): Are you covered by any life insurance that you pay for yourself, besides any insurance you have at work?

IF NOT EMPLOYED (SEE QUESTION 18): Are you covered by any life insurance that you pay for yourself?

Yes . . . . . X*

No. X

*IF YES, ASK 94b:

94b. How much insurance do you have that you pay for yourself (GET DOLLAR VALUE.)

$_____

95. About how much do you (and your family) spend for food in an average week, including meals you pay for when you eat out? (IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN, READ ENTIRE QUESTION, INCLUDING PARENTHETICAL PHRASE. OTHERWISE, IGNORE PARENTHETICAL PHRASE.)

$_____

96. Which of these terms describes how you compare to the other people here in the Toledo area in income and wealth? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 16.)

Very much above average . . 1

Somewhat above average. . . 2

Slightly above average. . . 3

Slightly below average. . . 4

Somewhat below average. . . 5

Very much below average . . 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 16.)

97a. Counting savings accounts, checking accounts, and U.S. Savings Bonds, do you (and your family) now have total savings of $1,000 or more? (IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN, READ ENTIRE QUESTION, INCLUDING PARENTHETICAL PHRASE. OTHERWISE, IGNORE PARENTHETICAL PHRASE.)

Yes. X

No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 97b:

97b. $100 or more?

Yes. X

No X

98. Think of all the money that you (and your family) now owe to different places and people, such as stores, salesmen, loans, and doctor bills. About how much do you think you would need to pay off all these debts, not counting a house mortgage? (IF RESPONDENT LIVES WITH HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN, READ ENTIRE QUESTION, INCLUDING PARENTHETICAL PHRASE. OTHERWISE, IGNORE PARENTHETICAL PHRASE.)

$_____

99a. ~~Last year~~ In 1966, did any of your own personal income come from the following sources? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 17. READ EACH SOURCE.)

	Yes	No
Wages paid by the hour	X	X
Salary and commissions	X	X
Profits from business or fees from a profession	X	X
Savings and investments	X	X
Social security, pensions, and life insurance (your own policy or your husband's or wife's policy)	X	X
Unemployment benefits or welfare	X	X

99b. Did any of your income come from a source that's not on the list?

Yes . . . . . X*

No. X

*IF YES, ASK 99c:

99c. What is that?

IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE IN 99a AND 99c, ASK 99d:

99d. Which one was the source of most of your income?

IF ANY INCOME FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, AND LIFE INSURANCE AND RESPONDENT IS RETIRED (SEE QUESTION 18), ASK 99e:

99e. Which one was the source of most of your income when you were working?

IF ANY INCOME FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, AND LIFE INSURANCE AND RESPONDENT IS FEMALE EVER MARRIED, (SEE QUESTION 35), ASK 99f:

99f. Now I have a question about the income you receive from social security, pensions,or life insurance. Does it come from your husband's employment and his insurance policies, or does it come from your employment and policies, or what?

His . . . . . X**

Mine. X

Both (vol.) . . . . . X**

Neither (vol.). X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

**IF HIS OR BOTH, ASK 99g:

99g. Which one was the source of most of his income when he was working?

(TAKE BACK CARD 17.)

100a. In 1966 ~~Last year~~, how much was your own personal income from all sources before taxes? You can just read me the letter. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 18.) (IF RESPONDENT REFUSES TO ANSWER, SAY: This information is confidential, of course; we only want it for group statistical analysis. IF HE STILL REFUSES, NOTE AND DON'T PRESS.)

$0 - $999	a
$1,000 - $1,999	b
$2,000 - $2,999	c
$3,000 - $3,999	d
$4,000 - $4,999	e
$5,000 - $5,999	f
$6,000 - $6,999	g
$7,000 - $7,999	h
$8,000 - $8,999	i
$9,000 - $9,999	j
$10,000 - $10,999	k
$11,000 - $11,999	l
$12,000 - $12,999	m
$13,000 - $13,999	n
$14,000 - $14,999	o
$15,000 - $15,999	p
$16,000 - $16,999	q
$17,000 - $17,999	r
$18,000 - $18,999	s
Over $19,000	t*
Doesn't know	X**
Refused to say	X

(TAKE BACK CARD 18.)

*IF OVER $19,000, ASK 100b:

100b. Could you give me a general idea of how much that was?

$_____

**IF DOESN'T KNOW, ASK 100c AND 100d:

100c. Could you tell me how much income you get each week or month?

$_____ Weekly

$_____ Monthly

100d. Did you get that much each week (month) ~~last year~~ in 1966 or were there times that you were laid off or couldn't work?

Got each week. . . . X

Laid off, couldn't work sometimes . . . X***

***IF LAID OFF, COULDN'T WORK, ASK 100e:

100e. About how many weeks (months) did you make that much?

_____Weeks

_____Months

101a. Was your own income ~~last year~~ in 1966 larger or smaller than it was five years ago?

Larger 1*

Same (vol.). 2

Smaller. 3*

*IF LARGER OR SMALLER, ASK 101b:

101b. Would you say it was much larger (smaller), somewhat larger (smaller), or slightly larger (smaller)?

Much. 1

Somewhat. 2

Slightly. 3

102a. Do you think your own income five years from now will be larger or smaller than it was ~~last year~~? in 1966?

Larger. 1*

Same. 2

Smaller 3*

*IF LARGER OR SMALLER, ASK 102b:

102b. Would you say that it probably will be much larger (smaller), somewhat larger (smaller), or slightly larger (smaller)?

Much. 1

Somewhat. 2

Slightly. 3

IF RESPONDENT WAS NEVER MARRIED AND HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME (SEE QUESTIONS 2, 3, AND 35), SKIP TO QUESTION 104.

IF EVER MARRIED OR HAS OWN CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME (SEE QUESTIONS 2, 3d AND 35), ASK QUESTION 103:

103a. In 1966 ~~Last year~~, was there anyone else in your home who had income of his own from any source? (IF RESPONDENT REFUSES TO ANSWER, SAY: This information is confidential, of course; we only want it for group statistical analysis. IF HE STILL REFUSES, NOTE AND DON'T PRESS.)

Yes . . . . . X*
No X

*IF YES, ASK 103b:

103b. Who? (GET NAME AND RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT.)

Name	Relationship

IF HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN ARE NOT LISTED, SKIP TO QUESTION 104.

IF HUSBAND, WIFE, OR CHILDREN ARE LISTED, ASK 103c:

103c. About how much income did your _____ have altogether before taxes? You can just read me the letter. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 18.) (NOTE: INSERT RELATIONSHIP, E.G., WIFE, HUSBAND, CHILD.)

(ASK AND RECORD SEPARATELY FOR EACH -- IGNORE OTHER RELATIVES AND NONRELATIVES. IF QUESTION ASKED FOR MORE THAN ONE RELATIVE, IDENTIFY CHECK MARKS AND FIGURES FOR EACH PERSON WITH HIS RELATIONSHIP OR NAME.)

(IF RESPONDENT REFUSES TO ANSWER, SAY: This information is confidential, of course; we only want it for group statistical analysis. IF HE STILL REFUSES, NOTE AND DON'T PRESS.)

$0 - $999	a
$1,000 - $1,999	b
$2,000 - $2,999	c
$3,000 - $3,999	d
$4,000 - $4,999	e
$5,000 - $5,999	f
$6,000 - $6,999	g
$7,000 - $7,999	h
$8,000 - $8,999	i
$9,000 - $9,999	j
$10,000 - $10,999	k
$11,000 - $11,999	l
$12,000 - $12,999	m
$13,000 - $13,999	n
$14,000 - $14,999	o
$15,000 - $15,999	p
$16,000 - $16,999	q
$17,000 - $17,999	r
$18,000 - $18,999	s
Over $19,000	t**
Doesn't know	X***
Refused to say	X

(TAKE BACK CARD 18.)

**IF OVER $19,000, ASK 103d:

103d. Could you give me a general idea of how much that was?

$_____

***IF DOESN'T KNOW, ASK 103e AND 103f:

103e. Could you tell me how much he (she) got each week or month?

$_____ Weekly

$_____ Monthly

103f. Did he (she) get that much each week (month) ~~last year~~ in 1966 or were there times that he (she) was laid off or couldn't work?

Got each week (month) . . . X

Laid off, couldn't work. . . X****

****IF LAID OFF, COULDN'T WORK, ASK 103g:

103g. About how many weeks (months) did he (she) make that much?

_____ Weeks

_____ Months

ASK EVERYONE:

104. Now I have a few questions about your home and neighborhood.... Not counting bathrooms, how many rooms are there in this house (apartment)? (COUNT WHOLE ROOMS USED FOR LIVING PURPOSES.)

_____ Rooms

IF RESPONDENT'S PRESENT JOB IS FARMER/RANCHER AND OWNS FARM/RANCH, SKIP TO QUESTION 107 (SEE QUESTION 19a).

ALL OTHER RESPONDENTS, ASK QUESTION 105:

105. Do you own this house (apartment, farm, ranch), or pay rent, or what?

Owns or is buying (ASK QUESTION 106.)	X
Pays rent (SKIP TO QUESTION 108.)	X
Neither owns nor rents (SKIP TO QUESTION 109.)	X

IF OWNS OR IS BUYING, BUT IS NOT FARMER/RANCHER WITH FARM/RANCH, ASK QUESTION 106:

106. About how much would your house (apartment, farm, ranch) sell for today?

$_____

ASK EVERYONE WHO OWNS OR IS BUYING, INCLUDING FARMER/RANCHER WITH OWN FARM/RANCH, QUESTION 107:

107a. About how much would you have to pay by the month to rent a house (apartment, farm, ranch) like this one?

$_____

107b. About how much do you pay for water, electricity, gas, and heat in an average month?

$_____

107c. About how much were property taxes ~~last year?~~ in 1966?

$_____

107d. Do you make payments on a mortgage?

Yes	X*
No	X

*IF YES, ASK 107e:

107e. About how much do you pay? (GET PERIOD FOR PAYMENT, E.G., X DOLLARS PER MONTH, QUARTER, ETC.)

$_____ per _____

SKIP TO QUESTION 110.

IF PAYS RENT, ASK QUESTION 108:

108a. How much rent do you pay a month?

$_____

108b. Do you pay for water, electricity, gas, or heat yourself, or are they included in the rent?

Pay	X*
Included in rent	X

*IF PAY, ASK 108c:

108c. About how much do they cost you in an average month?

$_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 110.

IF NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS, ASK QUESTION 109:

109a. How is it that you don't own your home or rent it?

109b. Do you help with the property taxes or mortgage payments, or pay for the water, electricity, gas, or heat?

Property taxes	X*
Mortgage payments	X**
Water, electricity, gas, or heat	X***

*IF PROPERTY TAXES, ASK 109c:

109c. About how much did you pay for property taxes ~~last year?~~ in 1966?

$_____

**IF MORTGAGE PAYMENTS, ASK 109d:

109d. About how much do you pay on the mortgage? (GET PERIOD FOR PAYMENTS, E.G., X DOLLARS PER MONTH, QUARTER, ETC.)

$_____ per _____

***IF WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, OR HEAT, ASK 109e:

109e. About how much do you pay for water, electricity, gas, and heat in an average month?

$_____

109f. About how much would you have to pay by the month to rent a house (apartment, farm, ranch) like this one?

$_____

ASK EVERYONE:

110. How would you say this neighborhood compares with the other neighborhoods in the Toledo area? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD 19.)

Very much above average. . 1
Somewhat above average . . 2
Slightly above average . . 3
Slightly below average . . 4
Somewhat below average . . 5
Very much below average. . 6

(TAKE BACK CARD 19.)

111a. Now think of a family you know who lives close to you (PAUSE WHILE RESPONDENT THINKS.) What kind of work does the head of the family do for a living? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Can you tell me in a little more detail what it is that he does?)

(NOTE: GET FULL JOB DESCRIPTION AND INDUSTRY FOR FULL-TIME JOB.)

(IF NEVER HAD ANYTHING BUT PART-TIME JOBS, NOTE AND GET PART-TIME JOB.)

(IF NOT WORKING, ASK: What kind of work did he usually do?)

Title:_____
(IF DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT JOB, PROBE: Well, is he a manager, foreman, office worker, salesman, factory worker, or what?)

Description of duties:

IF NECESSARY: What kind of business is that in? (IF DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Well, do they make things, sell things, repair things, or what? What do they make (repair, sell)?)

111b. Does (did) he work for himself or someone else?

Self X
Someone else X

IF FARMER/RANCHER OR FARM/RANCH WORK, ASK 111c:

111c. Does (did) he own his own farm (ranch)?

Yes X
No . . . . . X*

*IF NO, ASK 111d:

111d. What kind of work does (did) he do on the farm (ranch)? Was he a manager, foreman, laborer, tenant, sharecropper, or what?

Manager X
Foreman X
Laborer X
Tenant. X
Sharecropper. . . . X
Other (vol.). . . . X
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

112a. One final question.... Suppose you received $5,000 unexpectedly. What would you do with the money? (IF RESPONDENT GIVES ONLY ONE RESPONSE, ASK: Would you do anything else with it?)

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK 112b:

112b. What one would be your first choice?

END OF INTERVIEW

INTERVIEWER RATINGS

113. Respondent's race:

White 1
Negro 2
Other 3
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

IF NEGRO RESPONDENT, RATE SKIN COLOR FROM CHART:

114. Respondent's skin color:

White 1
Yellow 2
Light brown 3
Dark brown. 4
Chocolate 5
Ebony black 6

115. Respondent's social class (JUDGE ON BASIS OF YOUR OWN DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES.)

Upper class 1
Upper-middle class. . . . 2
Lower-middle class. . . . 3
Upper-lower class 4
Lower-lower class 5

IN THE RATINGS IN 116 TO 119, CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY:

116. Respondent's attitude toward interviewer:

Friendly and very interested. 1
Cooperative but not particularly interested . 2
Indifferent and bored . . 3
Hostile 4

117. Respondent's alertness and intelligence:

Above average intelligence 1
Average intelligence . . . 2
Slow, needs explaining . . 3
Dull, uncomprehending. . . 4

118. Respondent's frankness:

Answered frankly in full detail. 1
Answered frankly, but without elaboration. . . . 2
Seemed to evade or misrepresent at times. . . 3

119. Respondent's use of grammar:

Speaks correctly 1
Makes a few mistakes in grammar 2
Makes many mistakes in grammar 3

LIVING ROOM

120a. Floor covering (CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY):

Linoleum 1
Large rug or wall-to-wall carpet (covers entire floor -- one foot border acceptable) 2
Bare 3
Other. 4
(SPECIFY BELOW.)

120b. Type of wood flooring (CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY):

Softwood (e.g., wide boards). 1
Hardwood (e.g., narrow boards). 2
Can't tell 3

120c. Windows covered with shades and curtains, or with venetian blinds and drapes:

Number of covered windows:_____

120d. Fireplace (real fireplace with 3 or more utensils):

Yes 1
No. 2

120e. Armchairs (includes rockers with arms):

Number:_____

120f. Piano bench (not chair or stool)--whether or not there is a piano:

Yes 1
No. 2

120g. Couch pillows (loose, throw pillows):

Number:_____

120h. Library table (any table not actually used -- or intended to be used -- for meals, except such small tables as card tables, end tables, cocktail tables, or coffee tables):

Yes 1
No. 2

120i. Desk:

Yes 1
No. 2

120j. Sewing machine:

Yes 1
No. 2

120k. Alarm clock:

Yes 1
No. 2

IN THE RATINGS IN 1201 TO 120p, CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY:

1201. Living room also used as:

Dining room (unless room has a built-in dining alcove) 1
Kitchen. 2
Bedroom. 3
Dining room and kitchen. . 4
Bedroom, dining room, and kitchen. 5
No other use 6

120m. Cleanliness of room and furnishings:

Spotted or stained 1
Dusty. 2
Spotted or stained and dusty. 3
Spotless and dustless. . . 4

120n. Orderliness of room and furnishings:

Articles strewn about in disorder. 1
Articles in place or in useable order 2

120o. Condition of articles and furnishings:

Broken, scratched, frayed, ripped, or torn. 1
Patched up 2
Good repair and well kept. 3

120p. General impressions of good taste:

Bizarre, clashing, inharmonious, or offensive. 1
Drab, monotonous, neutral, inoffensive . . . 2
Attractive in a positive way, harmonious, quiet, and restful. 3

121. Condition of building (CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY):

- Clean 1
- Some dirt and disorder. . . 2
- Chaotic (debris and litter in halls, etc.) 3

122a. Kind of building (CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY ONLY):

- Private apartment house . . 1
- Cooperative apartment house 2
- City project apartment house 3
- Residential hotel 4
- Rooming or boarding house . 5
- Apartment or room in private home (e.g., two-family house) 6
- Private home -- attached (e.g., duplex or row house) 7
- Private home -- detached. . 8
- Other . . . . . 9 (SPECIFY BELOW.)

122b. House originally intended for one family, but converted into multiple-family dwelling:

- Yes 1
- No. 2

IN THE RATINGS IN 123 AND 124, COMPARE THE DWELLING OR AREA WITH THOSE IN ALL OF LUCAS COUNTY, NOT JUST WITH THOSE IN TOLEDO OR IN OTHER SUBDIVISIONS.

123. Dwelling:

Excellent Dwellings: Building in good repair. It has an element of showiness or pretentiousness with respect to size, architectural style, and general condition of exterior and interior. The dwelling unit -- private house or apartment -- is very large 1

Very Good Dwellings: These buildings do not quite measure up to those in Category 1. The primary difference is one of size. The dwelling unit is slightly smaller, but still larger than utility demands for the average family. 2

Good Dwellings: Building in good repair. It is more conventional and less ostentatious than buildings in Categories 1 and 2. The dwelling unit is only slightly larger than utility demands 3

Average Dwellings: Average dwelling in community (that is, all of Lucas County). The building is in good repair and of conventional style. Private homes may be one-and-a-half to two story wood frame and brick single-family dwellings 4

Fair Dwellings: Building's condition is not quite as good as those in Category 4, or dwelling units are below average in size, but in excellent condition 5

Poor Dwellings: Building is badly run-down, but has not deteriorated sufficiently that it cannot be repaired. It suffers from lack of care, but does not have the profusion of debris which surrounds buildings in the lowest category 6

Very Poor Dwellings: Building has deteriorated so far it cannot be repaired. It is considered unhealthy and unsafe to live in. This category includes all buildings not originally intended for dwellings, shacks, and overcrowded buildings. The halls are littered with junk, and may have an extremely bad odor. 7

124. Area:

Very High Area: This area has the highest status reputation. The best residences are located in such an area. The streets are clean and may be wide and tree-lined. 1

High Area: Dwelling areas felt to be superior and well above average, but a little below the top. There are fewer pretentious dwellings in such districts than in the districts in Category 1. However, the chief difference is one of reputation 2

Above Average Area: A little above average in social reputation and to the eye of the scientific observer. This is an area of nice, but not pretentious, residences. The streets are kept clean and the dwellings are well cared for. It is known as a "nice place to live," but "society doesn't live there". 3

Average Area: These are areas of workingmen's residences. The buildings are unpretentious, but neat in appearance, and the house or apartment is small. In these areas live "the respectable people who don't amount to much, but never give anybody any trouble" 4

Below Average Area: All the areas in this group are undesirable because they are close to factories or railroads, or include the business section of the community. There are more run-down dwellings here because the people living in these areas "don't know how to take care of things." These areas are more congested and heterogeneous than those in Categories 1 to 4. It is said "all kinds of people live here, and you don't know who your neighbors will be". 5

Low Area: These areas are run-down and semi-slums. Private houses are set close together. The streets and yards are often filled with debris. 6

Very Low Area: Slum districts, the areas with the poorest reputation in the community, not only because of unpleasant and unhealthy geographical positions--for example, being near a garbage dump or swamp--but also because of the social stigma attached to those who live there. The dwellings are little better than shacks. The people are said to be lazy, shiftless, ignorant and immoral. This general reputation is assigned to most people living in such sections regardless of their abilities or accomplishments. 7

Table A-1

Sources of the Questions and Ratings on the Questionnaire

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
1	--
2	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; Caplovitz, 1963; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1961b.
3	Artz et al., 1971; and Gurin et al., 1960.
4	Caplovitz, 1963.
5	Caplovitz, 1963.
6	--
7	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965; and Caplovitz, 1963.
8	Artz et al., 1971.
9	Artz et al., 1971.
10	Artz et al., 1971.
11	Woodward and Roper, 1950.
12	Artz et al., 1971.
13	Artz et al., 1971.
14	Artz et al., 1971.
15	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
16	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
17	Morgan et al., 1962.
18	Artz et al., 1971.
19	Artz et al., 1971.
20	Artz et al., 1971.
21	Artz et al., 1971.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
22	Artz et al., 1971.
23	Morgan et al., 1962.
24	Artz et al., 1971; Gurin et al., 1960; and Morgan et al., 1962.
25	Gurin et al., 1960.
26	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
27	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
28	Artz et al., 1971.
29	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
30	National Opinion Research Center, 1947; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
31	The Fortune Survey, 1947; and Artz et al., 1971.
32	Parker and Kleiner, 1966
33	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
34	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
35	Morgan et al., 1962; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
36	Artz et al., 1971.
37	Artz et al., 1971.
38	Artz et al., 1971.
39	Artz et al., 1971.
40	--
41	Kahl and Davis, 1955.
42	Campbell et al., 1960

Table A-1 (Continued)

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
43	Centers, 1949.
44	Centers, 1949.
45	Centers, 1949.
46	Centers, 1949.
47	Centers, 1949.
48	Centers, 1949.
49	National Opinion Research Center cited in Erskine, 1964.
50	Adorno et al., 1950.
51	Srole, 1956.
52	Centers, 1953; and Landecker, 1963.
53	--
54	Sears et al., 1957.
55	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
56	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
57	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
58	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
59	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
60	Crowne and Marlowe, 1960.
61	Gurin et al., 1960.
62	Centers, 1949; and Kahl and Davis, 1955.
63	--
64	Horton and Thompson, 1962.
65	Gurin et al., 1960.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
66	--
67	Artz et al., 1971.
68	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
69	Gurin et al., 1960.
70	Artz et al., 1971.
71	Artz et al., 1971.
72	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
73	Artz et al., 1971.
74	Artz et al., 1971.
75	Artz et al., 1971.
76	--
77	Artz et al., 1971.
78	Artz et al., 1971.
79	Artz et al., 1971.
80	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
81	Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
82	--
83	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
84	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
85	Campbell et al., 1954.
86	Campbell et al., 1960.
87	Campbell et al., 1954.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
88	--
89	Dahl, 1961.
90	Katz and Lazarsfeld, 1955.
91	Dahl, 1961; and Foskett, 1955.
92	Chapin, 1935; Gough, 1953; and Leahy, 1936.
93	--
94	Caplovitz, 1963.
95	Caplovitz, 1963.
96	--
97	Caplovitz, 1963; and Morgan et al., 1962.
98	Caplovitz, 1963.
99	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
100	Artz et al., 1971.
101	Caplovitz, 1963.
102	Caplovitz, 1963.
103	--
104	Morgan et al., 1962.
105	Morgan et al., 1962.
106	Morgan et al., 1962.
107	Morgan et al., 1962.
108	Morgan et al., 1962.
109	Morgan et al., 1962.
110	Artz et al., 1971.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Question or Rating Number	Source of Question or Rating, if Not Original
111	--
112	Caplovitz, 1963; and Parker and Kleiner, 1966.
113	Gurin et al., 1960.
114	Freeman et al., 1966.
115	Artz et al., 1971.
116	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
117	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
118	Artz et al., 1971.
119	Bradburn and Caplovitz, 1965.
120	Caplovitz, 1963; and Chapin, 1935.
121	Deutsch, 1967.
122	Morgan et al., 1962.
123	Warner et al., 1949.
124	Warner et al., 1949.

Table A-2

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Basic Variables on White Higher Order Factors

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE SOCIAL STAND'NG	21	04	34	31	22	16	33	14
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SOCIAL CLASS	47	43	41	41	36	-10	63	-01
OWN OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	34	24	29	43	44	09	53	13
OWN EDUCATION--YEARS	40	16	45	26	49	-06	53	-05
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF INTELLIGENCE	38	24	35	28	39	-03	50	00
PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE	-08	-15	05	11	10	09	00	08
SEX IS MALE	17	14	27	07	08	-09	21	-08
AGE--YEARS	-12	-02	-30	24	-08	28	-07	32
MAIN SUPPORT'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	23	17	23	21	43	02	38	03
MAIN SUPPORT'S EDUCATION--YEARS	19	09	15	11	38	-09	28	-07
FRIEND'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	33	27	31	38	37	15	50	16
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INCOME AND WEALTH	44	21	42	32	33	08	53	07
SOURCE OF INCOME	12	22	-03	34	16	10	25	18
OWN INCOME--IN 1000'S	45	49	33	34	35	02	58	06
FAMILY SAVINGS	28	16	12	33	16	09	34	14
FAMILY DEBTS	11	29	09	01	11	-04	16	-04
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INFLUENCE AND POWER	24	18	39	37	29	20	42	18
DECISION MAKER IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	12	20	33	30	30	-11	34	-03
TAKES ACTIVE PART IN LOCAL ISSUES	00	02	29	17	13	01	15	01

Table A-2 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
PEOPLE ASK FOR HIS/HER OPINIONS	17	08	39	19	17	-11	28	-08
THINKS PUBLIC OFFICIALS CARE ABOUT HIM/HER	05	-03	23	14	00	-04	11	-02
NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS HE/SHE HAS MET	16	26	06	19	15	04	24	08
HAD CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS ABOUT SOMETHING HE/SHE WANTED	10	15	37	24	19	01	28	03
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS	20	12	47	18	24	-06	34	-07
NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS	09	11	34	12	10	-05	20	-05
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT TAKES STANDS ON PUBLIC ISSUES	03	12	30	02	04	-18	12	-16
OWN OCCUPATION--CENTERS' POWER	33	27	11	40	31	19	44	23
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED	09	08	12	12	16	08	16	07
CENTERS' CLASS IDENTIFICATION MEASURE	36	22	17	38	32	16	46	18
THINKS OF SELF AS BEING IN A SOCIAL CLASS	08	09	12	09	03	-37	13	-23
BELIEVES THERE ARE TWO OR MORE CLASSES	01	03	-03	08	03	11	04	10
SAYS WORKERS LIKE UNIONS, AND BUSINESSMEN DO NOT	02	-16	-08	-18	-04	-11	-10	-13
BELONGS TO A UNION	-04	-09	09	-27	-23	-15	-17	-20
REPUBLICAN POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCE	14	07	07	33	29	04	28	11
HAPPINESS	09	12	18	22	-02	-06	17	01
EXTENT OF SUCCESS IN LIFE	24	23	08	44	03	04	33	15
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SATISFACTION	00	04	10	17	01	10	08	11
POSSESSIONS	39	28	45	15	42	-14	50	-13
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS	30	11	24	25	28	-09	38	-03

Table A-2 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
NUMBER OF MAGAZINES	28	04	31	24	32	-12	38	-07
FOOD EXPENDITURES	25	46	32	12	31	-20	40	-15
HOUSING EXPENDITURES	34	37	29	10	25	-11	39	-10
RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED	44	56	25	34	39	04	59	08
PERSONS PER ROOM	-15	09	14	-22	03	-36	-09	-3[illegible]
OWNER VS. RENTER OF HOME	14	13	15	20	06	23	20	19
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE	59	41	31	45	33	-03	67	05
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY	27	15	21	25	20	08	34	09
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA	52	41	27	35	32	-04	59	02
CENSUS: MEDIAN HOUSE VALUE FOR CENSUS TRACT	40	33	26	29	44	15	52	13
CENSUS: MEDIAN RENT FOR CENSUS TRACT	36	22	27	21	46	19	45	12
CENSUS: PERCENT DETERIORATING AND DILAPIDATED HOUSING FOR CENSUS TRACT	-26	-08	-20	-18	-34	-20	-32	-14
NUMBER OF TIMES UNEMPLOYED	-03	00	-05	-15	-13	04	-11	-01
NUMBER OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES	24	-18	10	04	12	-10	15	-09
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF GRAMMAR	29	12	35	20	34	-06	39	-05
ANOMIE	-05	-10	-18	-13	-18	05	-17	02
AUTHORITARIANISM	03	14	00	17	03	-14	11	-03
CONGENIAL VS. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN CHOOSING A JOB	02	03	08	09	06	09	08	08
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL FACTORS IN GETTING AHEAD ON A JOB	08	04	12	09	05	-08	12	-04
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL THINGS AFFECTING SUCCESS	07	-02	23	-02	07	05	08	-02

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table A-3

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Basic Variables on Black Higher Order Factors

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE SOCIAL STANDING	02	22	16	04	16	08	19
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SOCIAL CLASS	12	39	39	31	17	30	42
OWN OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	22	21	27	23	42	34	23
OWN EDUCATION--YEARS	39	03	38	33	42	50	15
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF INTELLIGENCE	25	08	41	28	27	39	20
PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE	-21	04	-17	-13	-30	-26	-02
SEX IS MALE	37	42	29	17	03	26	39
AGE--YEARS	-58	22	-20	-25	-24	-47	08
MAIN SUPPORT'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	11	11	27	27	38	32	18
MAIN SUPPORT'S EDUCATION--YEARS	30	06	33	30	30	41	16
FRIEND'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	20	07	42	22	14	33	19
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INCOME AND WEALTH	19	41	26	26	20	27	39
SOURCE OF INCOME	20	22	22	13	07	19	23
OWN INCOME--IN 1000'S	45	35	43	36	31	49	40
FAMILY SAVINGS	13	14	26	16	19	22	18
FAMILY DEBTS	21	16	25	08	05	18	19
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE INFLUENCE AND POWER	01	36	21	09	07	08	32
DECISION MAKER IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	-02	14	21	08	11	10	17
TAKES ACTIVE PART IN LOCAL ISSUES	19	14	30	19	18	27	20

Table A-3 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
PEOPLE ASK FOR HIS/HER OPINIONS	25	10	29	21	21	31	17
THINKS PUBLIC OFFICIALS CARE ABOUT HIM/HER	-05	08	04	04	08	02	07
NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS HE/SHE HAS MET	-02	14	20	04	03	06	16
HAD CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS ABOUT SOMETHING HE/SHE WANTED	11	03	22	05	12	15	08
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS	05	28	43	24	06	24	35
NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS	-25	17	25	04	-22	-07	21
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT TAKES STANDS ON PUBLIC ISSUES	27	00	27	24	21	33	10
OWN OCCUPATION--CENTERS' POWER	09	27	19	21	19	20	27
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED	00	19	10	11	00	06	18
CENTERS' CLASS IDENTIFICATION MEASURE	-28	04	-09	-09	04	-17	-01
THINKS OF SELF AS BEING IN A SOCIAL CLASS	11	11	09	08	09	11	11
BELIEVES THERE ARE TWO OR MORE CLASSES	26	07	06	02	21	16	05
SAYS WORKERS LIKE UNIONS, AND BUSINESSMEN DO NOT	15	-02	10	06	09	13	01
BELONGS TO A UNION	23	30	10	04	-17	07	25
REPUBLICAN POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCE	-07	18	03	-01	04	-03	13
HAPPINESS	-04	28	08	07	01	01	23
EXTENT OF SUCCESS IN LIFE	-11	36	11	10	10	02	30
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SATISFACTION	-09	38	01	14	12	02	29
POSSESSIONS	43	31	48	39	19	49	40
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS	18	07	22	10	09	19	11

283

Table A-3 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
NUMBER OF MAGAZINES	25	04	34	25	08	32	15
FOOD EXPENDITURES	40	21	19	24	03	30	23
HOUSING EXPENDITURES	28	21	19	36	-07	29	26
RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED	24	18	18	34	05	29	23
PERSONS PER ROOM	27	-07	-03	03	-07	10	-06
OWNER VS. RENTER OF HOME	-03	41	20	11	-12	03	37
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE	13	26	31	33	13	29	32
SELF-REPORT OF COMPARATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY	-05	27	08	25	00	10	26
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA	13	18	29	34	09	29	26
CENSUS: MEDIAN HOUSE VALUE FOR CENSUS TRACT	19	12	27	68	12	48	28
CENSUS: MEDIAN RENT FOR CENSUS TRACT	13	12	26	47	-03	33	25
CENSUS: PERCENT DETERIORATING AND DILAPIDATED HOUSING FOR CENSUS TRACT	-13	-07	-21	-52	-18	-39	-19
NUMBER OF TIMES UNEMPLOYED	10	02	-01	-08	-19	-04	00
NUMBER OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES	15	-11	20	11	19	22	-02
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF GRAMMAR	21	02	39	24	19	35	15
ANOMIE	09	-03	07	01	-08	05	00
AUTHORITARIANISM	-18	11	-08	-03	-07	-13	06
CONGENIAL VS. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN CHOOSING A JOB	06	01	07	05	26	12	02
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL FACTORS IN GETTING AHEAD ON A JOB	09	02	08	02	-10	05	04
PERSONAL VS. IMPERSONAL THINGS AFFECTING SUCCESS	10	-05	13	12	10	16	02

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table A-4

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Supplementary Variables on White Higher Order Factors

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
OWN NATIONALITY--LENSKI	03	-10	09	10	23	-06	11	-04
OWN NATIONALITY--ROSSI	06	-08	06	12	24	-05	13	-01
RACE IS BLACK	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SKIN COLOR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
MAIN SUPPORT'S NATIONALITY--ROSSI	08	-08	05	11	20	-01	12	01
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS' INCOME--IN 1000'S	13	06	14	12	11	-13	18	-08
(OWN OR FAMILY INCOME--IN 1000'S)	47	49	34	36	36	03	60	06
(NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS)	09	12	25	21	15	03	23	05
(NUMBER OF ALL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OF POLITICIANS)	12	15	26	26	21	01	28	05
CENTERS' CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM SCALE--REVISED	24	22	04	36	32	20	37	23
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--ORIGINAL WEIGHTS	39	09	19	33	54	-02	50	03
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--GUTTMAN WEIGHTS	36	10	12	23	35	-09	39	-03
(RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED--PER ROOM)	45	52	20	35	38	-01	57	07
(NUMBER OF ROOMS)	25	33	26	17	24	07	35	05
(LISTER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE)	45	34	28	31	36	03	54	06
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING TYPE--PRIVATE HOME	14	10	19	14	12	17	19	12
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING CONDITION	24	12	12	19	03	-15	24	-06
(LISTER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA)	41	27	26	28	35	13	49	12
NEIGHBOR'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	35	20	27	23	33	05	43	05

239

Table A-4 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
(HOLLINGSHEAD'S TWO FACTOR INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION)	35	26	32	51	56	17	60	21
(WARNER ET AL.'S INDEX OF STATUS CHARACTERISTICS)	52	42	27	57	47	10	70	19
RAISED IN BROKEN HOME	-02	-06	-03	-04	-05	02	-05	00
MAIN SUPPORT WAS MAN	-02	03	-03	03	-05	-06	-02	-02
MAIN SUPPORT'S BIRTHPLACE	10	-09	11	-02	15	-13	09	-12
NUMBER OF ALL SIBLINGS	-21	-06	-26	-11	-23	07	-27	06
OWN BIRTHPLACE	08	02	11	03	08	-10	10	-08
SIZE OF COMMUNITY WHERE RAISED	08	09	13	-02	14	01	11	-02
LENGTH OF TIME IN TOLEDO	-12	00	-21	11	-12	17	-10	19
MARITAL STATUS--MARRIED	13	18	29	06	05	-16	19	-13
SPOUSE HAD INCOME	05	-03	16	-03	08	-05	06	-07
BROKEN FAMILY	-02	10	-02	-13	-01	-01	-04	-04
EXTENDED FAMILY	-08	-06	-03	-05	-07	09	-10	05
NONRELATIVES IN HOME	-10	-09	-09	-11	-03	-01	-13	-03
(NUMBER IN NUCLEAR FAMILY IN HOME)	-05	26	24	-14	14	-36	07	-31
(NUMBER IN TOTAL FAMILY IN HOME)	-05	25	24	-15	14	-35	06	-31
(NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOME)	-06	25	24	-16	14	-35	05	-31
PHYSICALLY PUNISHES CHILD	-14	-07	-07	-14	-13	-07	-18	-07
PERMITS CHILD'S AGGRESSION TOWARDS PARENT	09	16	02	01	06	03	10	02
BUYS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN	-11	-04	17	-19	-09	-21	-11	-22

Table A-4 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY SIZE	32	37	20	30	31	04	45	09
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: RADIO AND TELEVISION)	10	-05	-11	-02	00	-02	01	-01
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: ACTIVE SPORTS AND RECREATION)	23	-07	27	-03	13	-16	18	-18
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WENT TO A BAR	01	-03	04	-11	-02	-04	-03	-07
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WORKED ON CAR	-06	-09	04	-11	-07	-08	-09	-09
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: READ BIBLE	-16	-07	-09	01	-05	-05	-12	-01
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: SANG OR PLAYED INSTRUMENT	05	-05	09	00	05	-08	04	-07
NUMBER OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS	08	-03	03	04	04	-08	07	-05
ATTENDANCE AT ORGANIZATION MEETINGS	16	02	31	17	22	-02	26	-02
NUMBER OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS	-04	-21	-06	-03	-01	-07	-08	-05
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: COMEDY	-09	-13	-17	-05	02	-08	-11	-04
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: CURRENT AFFAIRS AND NEWS	13	-04	01	07	00	03	08	03
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: MOVIES	00	-06	08	-16	00	-05	-05	-10
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: SPORTS	23	19	22	07	17	-20	26	-15
FIRST JOB--DUNCAN	22	18	29	25	44	-01	40	01
AGE AT FIRST JOB	04	-05	-09	05	00	00	01	03
NUMBER OF JOBS HELD	-08	-04	-05	-10	-03	13	-10	06
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME	22	07	40	-07	10	-22	21	-24
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SELF-EMPLOYED VS. WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	20	26	-02	36	20	13	31	21
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED	06	07	-03	23	-02	24	10	24

Table A-4 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT	21	17	16	32	13	11	30	15
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: EXTENT OF SKILL AND TALENT USED	07	09	-03	21	09	13	14	16
PREFERRED JOB FOR SELF--DUNCAN	39	17	29	40	44	01	53	06
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SELF--YEARS	26	09	30	14	34	-07	34	-07
OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--DUNCAN	13	02	-01	11	10	07	12	08
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--YEARS	17	-01	01	03	09	06	12	04
EXPECTED CHANGES IN FUTURE INCOME	23	10	28	-08	16	-26	20	-26
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTRAGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	21	14	11	22	16	08	26	10
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTERGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	15	09	10	22	01	00	18	05
(INTERGENERATION EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY)	09	-01	19	11	-09	11	09	08
INTRAGENERATION INCOME MOBILITY	25	16	37	-04	10	-15	23	-19
(LENSKI'S INDEX OF STATUS CRYSTALLIZATION)	-05	-01	06	-04	-01	00	-03	-02
(LAUMANN'S INDEX OF ASSOCIATIONAL STATUS CONGRUENCE)	-09	-07	06	-06	-02	-04	-07	-05
PRESENT VS. FUTURE ORIENTATION	-15	01	-25	-12	-07	07	-18	06
CHOOSES IMMEDIATE VS. DELAYED GRATIFICATION IN SPENDING WINDFALL	-04	-06	-19	11	-08	14	-05	16
VOTING FREQUENCY IN ELECTIONS	17	06	22	15	19	-13	24	-08
RELIGIOUS INTEREST	07	06	01	17	-09	-06	08	02
DATE OF INTERVIEW	09	03	-06	03	02	03	06	04
LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	07	02	-09	05	04	17	05	14
INTERVIEW REASSIGNED	02	-12	-07	03	-06	11	-03	09

Table A-4 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor						Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
INTERVIEW VALIDATED	-07	-06	-02	-11	00	-05	-09	-06
INTERVIEWER: SEX IS MALE	-13	13	-01	-01	-02	-05	-05	-02
INTERVIEWER: AGE	18	-05	04	06	08	16	12	10
INTERVIEWER: EDUCATION	-11	08	-04	00	-01	-05	-05	-01
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF FRANKNESS	14	08	14	15	17	-03	21	00
MARLOWE-CROWNE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE--REVISED	-08	04	-06	14	-14	09	-04	13

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses. Decimal points have been omitted.

Table A-5

Estimated Obliquely Rotated Loadings of Supplementary Variables on Black Higher Order Factors

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
OWN NATIONALITY--LENSKI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OWN NATIONALITY--ROSSI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
RACE IS BLACK	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF SKIN COLOR	10	05	19	10	17	17	09
MAIN SUPPORT'S NATIONALITY--ROSSI	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS' INCOME--IN 1000'S	22	05	23	18	20	27	11
(OWN OR FAMILY INCOME--IN 1000'S)	41	23	41	34	31	47	31
(NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS)	-01	-03	24	-04	-07	04	04
(NUMBER OF ALL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS OF POLITICIANS)	04	-01	25	02	03	11	06
CENTERS' CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM SCALE--REVISED	-01	03	20	15	10	14	10
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--ORIGINAL WEIGHTS	21	31	58	43	18	46	44
CHAPIN'S SOCIAL STATUS SCALE--GUTTMAN WEIGHTS	15	36	46	35	10	34	43
(RENT--ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED--PER ROOM)	19	-10	02	17	08	19	-04
(NUMBER OF ROOMS)	02	28	14	15	-05	08	26
(LISTER'S RATING OF HOUSE TYPE)	22	31	25	32	04	28	34
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING TYPE--PRIVATE HOME	03	22	22	15	-11	10	25
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF BUILDING CONDITION	00	32	18	17	04	11	31
(LISTER'S RATING OF DWELLING AREA)	22	27	24	31	09	29	30
NEIGHBOR'S OCCUPATION--DUNCAN	16	09	19	30	31	31	15

Table A-5 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
(HOLLINGSHEAD'S TWO FACTOR INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION)	29	24	41	41	63	53	32
(WARNER ET AL.'S INDEX OF STATUS CHARACTERISTICS)	24	26	35	41	42	45	32
RAISED IN BROKEN HOME	-08	00	-03	-06	-22	-11	-01
MAIN SUPPORT WAS MAN	-03	-07	-04	00	15	02	-07
MAIN SUPPORT'S BIRTHPLACE	13	-06	12	01	13	13	-02
NUMBER OF ALL SIBLINGS	04	-08	-06	-03	01	-04	-07
OWN BIRTHPLACE	22	-19	07	07	18	19	-12
SIZE OF COMMUNITY WHERE RAISED	25	-07	12	11	11	21	-01
LENGTH OF TIME IN TOLEDO	-22	03	-07	-09	-13	-17	00
MARITAL STATUS--MARRIED	39	43	28	19	-02	26	40
SPOUSE HAD INCOME	26	13	21	15	10	23	16
BROKEN FAMILY	-05	-42	-10	-02	01	-01	-32
EXTENDED FAMILY	-23	02	-13	-07	-11	-18	-02
NONRELATIVES IN HOME	-19	01	-02	-11	-09	-15	-01
(NUMBER IN NUCLEAR FAMILY IN HOME)	35	07	08	14	-09	20	09
(NUMBER IN TOTAL FAMILY IN HOME)	28	07	06	12	-12	15	09
(NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOME)	27	08	05	11	-11	14	09
PHYSICALLY PUNISHES CHILD	01	02	-11	02	-03	-03	-01
PERMITS CHILD'S AGGRESSION TOWARDS PARENT	10	05	01	-03	00	02	03
BUYS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN	23	24	23	15	06	21	24

Table A-5 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY SIZE	25	29	38	40	29	42	36
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: RADIO AND TELEVISION)	-02	-07	03	00	-05	00	-04
(SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES: ACTIVE SPORTS AND RECREATION)	24	01	16	16	09	23	07
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WENT TO A BAR	31	-02	21	15	14	28	05
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: WORKED ON CAR	31	16	17	11	11	22	16
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: READ BIBLE	-33	04	-07	-11	00	-20	00
ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK: SANG OR PLAYED INSTRUMENT	-02	-05	07	07	09	07	-01
NUMBER OF VISITS WITH FRIENDS	05	-06	00	00	-02	02	-04
ATTENDANCE AT ORGANIZATION MEETINGS	-12	23	21	13	-08	04	25
NUMBER OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS	-03	-23	06	07	12	09	-13
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: COMEDY	02	-11	00	04	04	04	-07
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: CURRENT AFFAIRS AND NEWS	-08	11	-02	-10	02	-09	05
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: MOVIES	09	-01	06	09	03	10	02
TYPE OF FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS: SPORTS	12	04	02	04	06	08	03
FIRST JOB--DUNCAN	20	10	31	22	43	35	17
AGE AT FIRST JOB	-02	02	-02	03	10	02	01
NUMBER OF JOBS HELD	-02	00	-06	-08	-15	-10	-02
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME	47	22	37	29	13	43	29
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: SELF-EMPLOYED VS. WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	-06	11	-01	10	06	02	10
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED	-18	30	08	06	-05	-06	25

Table A-5 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT	12	25	14	26	27	24	24
CURRENT OR LAST JOB: EXTENT OF SKILL AND TALENT USED	-07	21	-02	11	09	01	16
PREFERRED JOB FOR SELF--DUNCAN	29	09	31	19	40	36	15
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SELF--YEARS	22	14	23	16	19	25	18
OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--DUNCAN	13	04	09	06	06	11	06
EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR SON--YEARS	10	04	13	07	10	13	07
EXPECTED CHANGES IN FUTURE INCOME	39	06	21	19	27	35	11
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTRAGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	12	25	09	13	11	13	21
(BLAU AND DUNCAN'S INTERGENERATION OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY SCORE)	14	18	05	03	12	09	13
(INTERGENERATION EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY)	-03	-08	-09	-03	07	-03	-09
INTRAGENERATION INCOME MOBILITY	32	19	26	23	17	32	22
(LENSKI'S INDEX OF STATUS CRYSTALLIZATION)	-33	-34	-42	-40	-48	-49	-39
(LAUMANN'S INDEX OF ASSOCIATIONAL STATUS CONGRUENCE)	-12	-21	-23	-25	-16	-24	-25
PRESENT VS. FUTURE ORIENTATION	-14	-05	-15	-06	-03	-13	-08
CHOOSES IMMEDIATE VS. DELAYED GRATIFICATION IN SPENDING WINDFALL	-08	-06	-02	-03	04	-04	-05
VOTING FREQUENCY IN ELECTIONS	-02	26	28	11	12	12	27
RELIGIOUS INTEREST	-35	01	-11	-13	-10	-25	-03
DATE OF INTERVIEW	11	-06	12	06	26	17	-01
LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	-08	-01	14	06	07	06	04
INTERVIEW REASSIGNED	-07	04	01	-01	08	-02	02

Table A-5 (Continued)

Variable	Second-Order Factor					Third-Order Factor	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II
INTERVIEW VALIDATED	05	-11	-03	-07	-01	-01	-10
INTERVIEWER: SEX IS MALE	-04	-02	01	-10	-01	-04	-03
INTERVIEWER: AGE	01	-07	05	-04	21	05	-05
INTERVIEWER: EDUCATION	-06	00	02	-13	-09	-10	-01
INTERVIEWER'S RATING OF FRANKNESS	03	00	21	12	07	15	08
MARLOWE-CROWNE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE--REVISED	-23	09	-13	-15	-22	-25	01

Note. These loadings are actually correlations with reference vectors. Variables that are algebraically or experimentally dependent on basic variables are shown in parentheses. Decimal points have been omitted.